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The Daily Commercial.
THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
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C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
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Address THE COMMERCIAL,
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Thanksgiving and the Soldiers.

The movement by the ladies of the Subsistence Committee and Christian Commission to provide a dinner for the soldiers on Thanksgiving Day, is meeting with much success, and Pittsburgh, we think, will not be behind her sister cities in the East. There were shipped during the beginning of this month, to Nashville, for the dinners to the soldiers in the hospitals in and around that city, mince-meat enough to make 8,000 pies; 150 barrels of apples, 250 gallons of apple butter; fruits in cans, eggs and butter. If the contributions of cash are as liberal as they should be, the ladies will telegraph to Louisville and Nashville to purchase such articles as they can in the markets of those cities. We understand that several of our prominent merchants have sent their checks for $100 each, and we suppose many others will follow their example. New York has contributed $50,000 in cash, besides large quantities of turkeys, &c. What Pittsburgh will do remains to be seen. There need be no fear of there being too much cash, for all the soldiers in and around Pittsburgh will be provided for first, and the balance will be used in supplying those in and around Nashville. City Hall will be open on Tuesday and Wednesday from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. to receive contributions. Donations of cash by mail can be sent to W. P. Weyman, Joseph Albree, or H. M. Atwood.

LIBERAL SPIRIT OF THE NORTH.—Our people are entirely conscious of their liberal feelings in regard to the deluded masses engaged in the war, but it will give them none the less pleasure to mark how distinctly disinterested and observant strangers have been impressed by this characteristic. One of the finest passages in the graceful address of Professor Goldwin Smith, of Oxford, at the Union League of New York on Monday was this:

"I would, too, that the English people could witness as I witness the spirit of humanity which retains its power over the passions of war, notwithstanding the greatest provocations; and the absence, which has most forcibly struck me during my residence here, of any bloodthirsty sentiment, any feeling of manly hatred toward those who are now your antagonists in a civil war, but whom, when they have submitted to the law, you will again eagerly welcome as new citizens, and speedily take into the full communion of the free. Many a prejudice, many an error would be dispelled; many a harsh judgment would be cancelled, many a bitter word unsaid, if Europe could behold with their own eyes what I have beheld and now behold."

What is here said of the English public is no less applicable to the Southern public; but the leaders, alas! will not suffer the Southern public to know the truth of the matter.

THE Chicago *Journal* publishes the followin extract from a private letter, dated Liverpool October 28:

"There is much excitement here over the Pennsylvania election, and the hearts of rebeldom are glad over the report, telegraphed from Queenstown, that her home vote is largely Democratic, and the soldiers' vote cannot overcome it. We don't believe the report.

"The rebels have dispatched a fast steamer, named the Evelyn, with a load of soldiers and clothing from Limerick, who clandestinely left from Glasgow for Madeira and Halifax. It is thought the Evelyn will attempt to run the blockade at Wilmington, or that the soldiers will be landed at Matamoras."

The Montreal *Gazette*, in announcing the decision of Judge Consul to postpone the case of the St. Albin's raiders until they can hear from Richmond, says "there was universal satisfaction in court at the decision rendered. The accused seemed to regard it in the light of a triumph, and appeared to be well pleased at the result between them and the efforts of counsel. The young men were congratulated by some of their acquaintances, and among others by their friend George N. Sanders, who had been present every day since the inquiry commenced, and who divided with the accused the attention of those present in court."

ILLINOIS COTTON.—Illinois will yet talk of the "snows of her cotton fields" without being suspected of poetic extravagance. A friend handed us this morning a sample of beautiful unginned cotton, picked on an old plantation of our own State, in Alexander county. There are two hundred and ninety acres, and the average yield is a bale to the acre, or four hundred pounds. The successful experiment has demonstrated that the cost of cultivating cotton does not exceed that of corn. Taking cotton at fifty cents a pound and corn at a dollar a bushel, a little cheap arithmetic will show a balance in favor of cotton of not less than $150 per acre.—*Illinois paper.*

Some of our soldiers, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, recently discovered, on Laurel Fork, in Upshur county, a natural bridge, spanning French Creek. It measures on the under side fifty-one feet in length and twenty-six feet in width, beautifully arched, in solid stone. The bed of the creek is strangely carved out of solid stone, and flows swiftly on, "making music of a melancholy sort."

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1864. NO. 60.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

From the South.

Highly Important.

Gov. Brown Takes Grounds Against Jeff. Davis.

Proposes a Settlement of Difficulties.

Convention of States Recommended.

South Carolina Troops Endorse Peace Measures.

The Question of Arming Slaves.

They are 'Human and Act Upon Motives'

Comments on Davis' Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 20.

Richmond papers of Thursday, 17th, are believed to contain news of Sherman's movements that bode no good to the rebel cause, for intelligence from the army reaches us that the enemy refuse to permit papers of that date to pass through their lines. The latest dates from Richmond are those of Wednesday, which positively declare that Sherman left Atlanta on the previous Monday.

Savannah and Charleston papers of November 12th have been received at the Navy Department. Governor Brown's (of Georgia,) annual message appears in the Savannah *News*, and in some respects is a remarkable document. He declares that the Confederate authorities have made rapid strides toward a centralized Government, with unlimited power. He does not admit that the encroachments of the liberties of the Southern people by Richmond authorities are at all justified by the plea of necessity. Governor Brown takes strong grounds in favor of a convention of States to settle all the difficulties with the North.

The Savannah *News* approves of that recommendation, and says:—"We are glad that Gov. Brown has taken strong ground in favor of a Convention of all the States to settle our difficulties with the North. His suggestions on this subject are wise and timely. We should be glad indeed to see the experiment tried. In our opinion it cannot result in any harm, and may result in great good. If our Government should directly and openly ask to have the issues referred to such a Convention, we do not see how the North could refuse to acquiesce. Of course the States should go into such Convention exactly upon the same terms that they did in 1787. We cannot see any objections to it, and are sorry the President has seen fit to announce himself in opposition to such a measure."

The Goverhor makes up an ugly record against President Davis on the subject of requiring States to pay import and export duties.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 12th contains the proceedings of a meeting of South Carolina troops, in which the late letter of Boyce, of that State, in favor of negotiations for peace, are warmly commended. This meeting was gotten up in opposition to one requesting Boyce to resign his seat in the Confederate Congress.

The Savannah *News*, of the 13th, announces the first arrival of 2,000 Confederate prisoners, just exchanged, near Fort Pulaski, in Savannah river.

The gold market in Richmond is quoted at twenty-seven and twenty-eight dollars Confederate for one of gold. The flour market is three hundred and fifty dollars per barrel.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

Richmond papers of Friday, 18th, have been received here to-night. The *Sentinel* of that date says official information had been received that Sherman had destroyed the railroad from Atlanta towards Chattanooga. It adds that a report was in circulation that he was marching on Macon with thirty thousand men, having first burned Atlanta. This is all, except long speculations, which the Richmond papers have regarding Sherman's movements.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says that on the 6th Howell Cobb, with 8,000 militia, was south of Atlanta.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 18th, in an editorial, speculates that Sherman was marching on Macon, distant from Atlanta one hundred miles. Macon gained, it says, he will move on Augusta and then Savannah.

Williamson Cobb, a member of the Confederate Congress, was duly expelled by a unanimous vote on Thursday last, for disloyalty to the Confederacy.

Mr. Maxwell, of Florida, in the Confederate House, on Thursday introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, inquiring whether Jeff. Davis has any information of any Northern States wishing to negotiate for peace by going into a convention of States.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 19.

The *Sentinel* of the 15th says of Charleston: Fifteen shots were fired at the city on Wednesday night, and slightly damaged. The Yankees are mounting a new gun, reported of the Aimes' seven-mile pattern, at battery Wagner. They also continue busy hauling ammunition to batteries Gregg and Wagner. No change in fleet is reported. The State military works at Greenville, South Carolina, were to be sold at auction on the 15th inst., by order of Governor Bonham.

In the Rebel House of Representatives, on the 16th, Hon. H. C. Chambers, of Mississippi, made a speech on the question of negro troops. He said: "The question is not whether they have not been known to fight, but whether they can be relied on to fight successfully for us now in the present death grapple with our enemies. Can what we call negro to fight our battles? He is after all a human being, and acts upon motives. Will you offer him his freedom? The enemy will offer him his freedom, and also, as a deserter, full equality in military service. Will you offer him the privilege of a return home to his family, a freeman after the war? That you dare not do, remembering that it was the negroes of San Domingo, who had been trained to arms, with the insurgents, who caused insurrection of slaves. The enemy would even meet that. Will you, then, propose to restore to his Southern home and the right of property in it. The amount of it all is that in despair of achieving our independence from our own resources, we call upon for succor to the slave and implore him to establish our freedom and fix slavery upon himself, or at least upon his family and his race forever. He at least, after the impending is for a term of service, will be banished to Liberia, or other inhabitable shores, with the world before him where to choose; for the Southern States could never permit an army of negroes to be retained home either free or slave. This war is to be fought solely by white soldiers and black laborers, or by white laborers and black soldiers. They will not go into it where you may, all attempt will fail. When the negro attempts to enter the army the white soldier will leave it. He becomes the laborer. His labor must be given himself as well as the soldiers' and negro soldiers. This scheme if attempted will end in rapid colonization North, by bringing up regiments and brigades to the opportunity of escape to the enemy. Emancipation and colonization abroad to those who render service to us for a specified period, in and aspect of the case, is a proposition to subvert the labor system, social system, and political system of the country. Better far to employ mechanics from abroad, and preserve that institution which is to us the foundation of our prosperity, and the palladium of our liberties. Make the experiment, of course, with negro troops as a last means to prevent subjugation, when we will announce the fact exultantly of exclaiming to the slaves: "Help us or we sink."

The Fayetville *South Carolinian*, in commenting upon Jeff. Davis' thanksgiving proclamation, says:

There is too little patriotism, too little of that self-sacrificing spirit which belongs to, and should be found among a people who are fighting for the glorious privilege of self-government in these selfish times in which we live. There is too much fondness evinced in the daily life of our people for show and extravagance, and too much greed of gain. How can we expect to obtain our freedom, how can we look forward to the return of the great blessings enjoyed and inherited from our forefathers, which we inherited from our forefathers, unless some mighty change is wrought, some less some mighty change is effected, some universal revolution is effected, some unlooked for, some unhoped for, unexpected mercy is bestowed by the Almighty power that governs the actions of nations as well as men?

Let the prayers of our people ascend; let the note of thanksgiving arise; let the petition for favor and assistance be uttered. Let faith and hope look to that source of all temporal and eternal good with confidence, and ask that the country may be restored to that tranquility and honesty that once were ours, and which, when overthrown by the corruptions of bad and ambitious men, who undermined the foundation of society and shook the pillars of our Government till the edifice tottered and staggered, brought on us the wrath which God has made us feel that he curses our proneness to evil and our deliberate disobedience to his laws. Some mighty radical reform must be wrought—is actually necessary to our salvation as a people.

Let the malefactor strive to strangle the demon of dishonesty, which is ever prompting him to deeds of rascality. Let the speculator worship Him that is the true God, and destroy the golden calf which he has made his idol. Let there be a healthier, holier, better feeling and action in our relations to one another, and then we may feel assured that the Great Judge will award us the victory, and will confound the counsels of our enemies and defeat them in their plans of wickedness and inhumanity against us and against civilization.

The *Central Presbyterian*, in its last issue, says in reference to the President's Proclamation:—"Having often heretofore urged all under whose eye this paper may chance to fall, to cast our whole cause upon our merciful, faithful and Almighty Father, and regard with sacred care those appointed days, the exhortation need not be repeated now. Who can look his afflicted country in the face, suffering, bleeding and yet unbaptized, and refuse to bow before God our Helper? Some one has proposed that the city of Charleston shall, after the war, erect on a suitable spot a monument with this inscription: 'Saved by prayer.' Is it not one for the whole country? Let the pious, noble sentiment be engraved upon the hearts of all the people, now and evermore. Surely "hitherto hath the Lord helped us." Where are the eyes so blind as not to see it? The heart so dead as not to cry out, "Because Thou hast been my help, therefore in the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice."

The Marion (Va.) *Ensign* (Methodist Episcopal) says:—We hope the day will be generally observed, and that there will be fastings, prayers, intercessions and givings of thanks for all men, and especially for those who are in authority, that we may lead a peaceable and quiet life in all godliness and honesty. The national heart should agonize for peace. We believe the people are heartily tired of the war, and would terminate it at once if they knew how to do it honorably. Our rulers, or rather servants, no doubt partake of the same feeling. But we lack the necessary wisdom. We desire peace, but we know not how to obtain it. Let us pray God to enlighten the minds of rulers and people of both sections, that they may see eye to eye upon the great questions of right, and may be able to come to terms consistent with the rights of all and with the glory of God.

We find the following in Tuesday's proceedings of the Rebel Congress: Mr. Clinton (Ala.), from the special committee appointed to investigate the charge of disloyalty against Williamson R. W. Cobb, member of Congress from Alabama, made a report, accompanied by the testimony of sundry witnesses, who proved the accused remained within the Yankee lines, of his own accord, when he could easily have left had he so desired; that his conduct and conversation since he has been among them clearly shows that he is hostile to the Confederate cause, and that the committee recommend that his seat be declared vacant, and that the Governor of the State of Alabama be informed of the action of the House.

The subject was laid over to give the members an opportunity to examine the testimony.

The Albany (Ga.) *Patriot*, under the significant caption of "Whining for Peace," speaks thus of the persons who lately addressed a letter to the Vice-President, and to Senator Johnson, requesting them to "inaugurate a peace movement at the South." If any of the men whose names are attached to the following letter have taken any part in the war, directly or indirectly, we do not know it. In fact, they are speculators, and having made their fortunes are willing to retire with their plunder. We hope sincerely that these men may become conscripted, and made to taste of the privations of the war before any step under their advice be taken for peace. We want no advice from speculators and sharpers about peace."

Highly Interesting.

Brisk Recruiting Business.

Secretary Stanton Convalescent.

The Soldiers' Thanksgiving Dinner.

General Grant in Washington.

Unfounded Peace Rumors.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

Lieut. Cushing, who blew up the rebel ram Albemarle, had a warm welcome at the Board of Broker's rooms to-day.

A considerable number of recruits are constantly going forward to the army from this State. Five hundred a week embark from this city, Brooklyn and the adjoining counties. This morning five hundred left from the Eastern States, who have been home on furlough, left for Washington, whence they will proceed to the front.

A Washington special states that Gen. Hancock will be assigned the duty of reorganizing the Interior Military Department. He is already stated to be relieved of command of the 2d corps at his own request.

General Gillmore has gone to Washington under summons from the military authorities.

Commodore Watt was the smallest passenger on the city of Baltimore to-day for Europe. Some lady admirers yesterday presented him with an elaborate gold medal.

Secretary Stanton was sufficiently recovered to be on duty at the War Department yesterday.

The movement to give an old fashioned Thanksgiving dinner to the gallant soldiers and sailors of the Union has met with a liberal response beyond a doubt. Up to last night over $40,000 had been received by the Treasurer and it is expected at least $10,000 will be received in appropriations.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Gen. Grant is expected in Washington on Monday, having been sent for in consult with the President. This fact in connection with that of the war estimates on the large force and active operations indicate that the administration is determined to strike the rebels a blow in full weight of the sword. The State Department is engaged in investigating the Florida affair.

The Washington *Republican* of last evening says passengers from City Point report that active operations may be expected at any moment. General Burnside has taken command of the 9th Corps.

The *Post's* Washington special says the peace rumors have no other foundation than the President having complimented General Butler on his New York speech. The stories of sending peace commissioners to Richmond are without foundation. A proclamation, however, may be issued in a few weeks.

There is no truth in the report that Mr. Fessenden has been selling gold, to bring down the premium. To those who are aware of what is going on at this moment in the prosecution of the war, it is not surprising that gold should rise. Instead of the campaign being ended, there has not been a time for six months when the confederacy was in so much danger at different points as now.

The gunboat nations in the case of the forgers is concluded and they have all been committed without bail.

Reports are current again to-day that we may look for the prospectus of a new (currency) loan about the latter end of the ensuing week. The amount to be called for is not even hinted at reliably, the extremes ranging from one hundred to two hundred millions.

The news from the Valley is very conflicting, but the belief at the War Department here is that Early is falling back on the river on Lynchburg. There is an impression, at the same time, that this falling back may be a mere feint for the purpose of deceiving our forces and preparing the way for a repetition of the Cedar Creek surprise upon Winchester.

English advices announce that the recent bazaar, held in Liverpool, for the relief of the rebel prisoners in our hands, realized the large sum of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars in American currency. The result was wholly unlooked for, and the committee were compelled to appoint a proper commission to proceed to this country and make a suitable distribution of the funds. It may not be generally known to your readers that the Confederate authorities have allowed the friends of rebel prisoners the privilege of sending them such supplies from abroad as would be deemed advisable.

There is now no whisper here that the Florida will be given up promptly in the event of a demand being made by the Brazilian authorities.

Two hundred Irishmen, Federal soldiers, who were prisoners in the South and have been in rebel custody over a year, becoming weary of their confinement, have joined the rebel army and have been sent to Hood. So say the Richmond papers.

From the Shenandoah Valley.

The Hasty Retreat of Early.

He Has But 15,000 Men.

Will Go Into Winter Quarters at Stanton

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

The *Herald's* Shenandoah Valley dispatch of the 16th says: All is quiet since Early fell back to Fisher's Hill. Deserters say Early has but 15,000 men under his command, and that all the reinforcements he received since the battle of Cedar Creek consist of returned convalescents and small squads who were away on detached service. Wise Early commanded his army over Cedar Creek on Friday night last, and after his cavalry had been so handsomely whipped by Custar and Merritt, the infantry were obliged to follow suit no longer, and the latter was obliged to order them back to his works on Fisher's Hill.

The *Herald's* dispatch of the 17th says: Everything is perfectly quiet. The cavalry reconnoissances as far as Mount Jackson failed to discover any presence of the rebel army, save here and there a few feet-worn stragglers making their way to the rear. Residents of the country say they were told by rebel officials that the army would go into winter quarters at Stanton, and no further attempt would be made to recover the Valley before the coming winter. The rebel rank and file they said were wretchedly provided for with provisions and clothing.

The plates of the new fifty cent fractional currency are nearly ready for printing. These notes will be of the same breadth as those now in circulation, but nearly twice as long. The new five cent note will be of the same size as the old ones, while the ten and twenty-five cent notes will be of lengths graduated between the highest and lowest denominations. It is probable that a three cent note will be issued for the greater facility of making change.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Early's Retreat Confirmed.

Attempt to Fire Hagerstown, Md.

Operations of Moseby's Guerrillas.

Citizens Prepared to Thwart Them.

The Shelling of Charleston.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 19.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac are without interest. From the Valley we have confirmatory intelligence of the retreat of Early's forces. They commenced to break camp at Fisher's Hill on Monday last, and fell back in the direction of Stanton. It is not known positively that they have retreated down to Lynchburg. This retreat, of course, ends all the anticipation of the past few days of another battle in the Valley.

Moseby's gang has had several fights with detachments of our forces near Winchester. The citizens of Upper Maryland are arming themselves to prevent the burning of Hagerstown by these guerrillas, who have threatened to lay waste that section in retaliation for our destruction of property in the Valley. One attempt to fire Hagerstown has been made already.

Seventy bounty jumpers, who deserted to the enemy and were captured in Kentucky, were sent from here to the front to-day, to be tried by court martial. Nothing has been received to-day showing the whereabouts of General Sherman's army. The latest Richmond papers have been searched in vain for anything definite.

Bids for furnishing Government with corn meal were opened here to-day, and ranged from seven to ten dollars per barrel. The bids at eight dollars per barrel were accepted.

Mrs. Anne Butler, wife of the absconding Treasurer of the Confederate States, arrived here to-day direct from Richmond, from which place she escaped.

The Navy Department has received Charleston Dispatches of the 9th instant, through the blockading fleet. The Charleston *Courier* in an editorial on the subject of peace says: "There is a great deal less talk about peace at the present time than there was a month since. This was gratifying. The proffer of peace must come from our enemies. It is them who forced us to take up arms and we must continue to fight until we oblige them to acknowledge their inability to conquer and enthral us. We can only extort this confession by maintaining our position; by thwarting and frustrating their well laid plans; by wresting our territory from their grasp, and, if need be, by carrying the war into their own borders."

The *Mercury* of the 4th inst., speaking of the four hundred and eighty-fourth day of the siege of Charleston, says: "From dark on Wednesday until dawn on Thursday, the enemy kept up a steady fire on the city, throwing forty-one shells. The 'swamp angel' battery occasionally fired a few shots at Fort Sumter." The *Mercury* says: "Now that Lieutenant Cushing has destroyed the ram Albermale the enemy will doubtless once more hold mastery of the Pamlico and Albermarle Sounds."

From Cairo and Below.

Forrest to Join Beauregard at Corinth.

Longstreet and Chalmers Reported in Mississippi.

Memphis Celebrates Lincoln's Re-election

The Treachery of a Gunboat Captain.

CAIRO, November 18.

Memphis dates of the 17th say:—"Reports place Beauregard, with a considerable rebel force, at Corinth, and that Forrest would join him there. The rebel Captain Thompson is still conscripting every man he could find in the neighborhood of Germantown. There are about 4,000 rebels at Mount Pleasant, Miss., twelve miles from Collierville. This is the only large body near Memphis, but there are several small forces not far away. Chalmers and Longstree are reported at Holly springs.

A monster Union celebration was held at Memphis on the 16th, in honor of the re-election of Lincoln.

Ninety-six paroled Federal officers arrived at Memphis on the 15th, under escort of the rebel Commissary of Exchange. The crew of the steamer Chesapeake, captured in Tennessee River by Forrest, have been paroled, and also arrived at Memphis.

New Orleans papers of the 12th confirm the statement concerning the attempt of the Captain of the gunboat Rattler to surrender his vessel to the rebels. He was to receive one hundred bales of cotton and $200,000 in greenbacks, and pass through the Trans-Mississippi Department to Mexico.

Fearful Story of Rebel Barbarities.

Escape of Six Captains and Two Privates from Columbia, South Carolina.

A Union Officer torn to Pieces by Bloodhounds—Rebel Officers and Soldiers Robbing Union Prisoners — Negroes Kind to Escaping Prisoners.

The New York *Times'* correspondent at Hilton Head, gives the following account of six captains and two privates who have but recently effected their escape from the Southern prison at Columbia, S. C.:

Six captains and two privates arrived here yesterday afternoon, November 18th, and will go North on the steamer Ericsson to-day. The party, which escaped on the 1st instant from the prison pen at Columbia, S. C., and made their way, after terrible hardships, to the blockading fleet at Georgetown. Their story chills the blood almost in its recital, and it seems incredible that the atrocities to which they and their fellow-sufferers have been subjected could have been practised outside the territory of the most benighted savages on the face of the earth. Let me give the shameful facts in the very words that they were told me: "During our stay at Columbia, not an ounce of meat has been issued to us. We have had no shelter except what we could make for ourselves out of brush, which it was next impossible to get in sufficient quantities. Our rations were corn meal and sorghum molasses of a very inferior quality. We had no means of cooking and were not allowed to pick up fuel. Those of us who were favored to receive boxes from the best of us scarcely were able to do more than exist. When we were captured we were robbed of every dollar and everything of value. Rebel officers and soldiers robbed us even taking the buttons off our clothes. The Adjutant-General of Major-General Cleburne's staff, took the hat off the head of the Adjutant of the Sixteenth Ohio, saying that it was a good hat, and such a one as I want,' and carried it off. It is universal among officers and men to rob every prisoner. Our treatment has been the most infamous and inhuman that could be conceived. No human being can live long under such treatment. Negroes were very kind to us, and helped us all they could during the twelve miles' journey from Columbia to the gunboat Canandaigua. The private soldiers at Columbia are infinitely worse off than the officers. The miseries of the men cannot be described. Many of them have not even a shirt to cover their nakedness but a grain sack, with holes cut in it for their naked arms. Dozens crawl out of the prison pen every night, and are shot by the guards. Many are killed in this manner. Those that escape to the woods are hunted by dogs and torn and mangled. A Capt. Parker escaped on the night of the 1st, followed by bloodhounds, who tore him so terribly that he died in a few days. If we had the time we could tell volumes of incidents of this horrible character. There are about twenty-one hundred prisoners in this pen at Columbia, and hundreds are without pantaloons or shoes. For days together all rations are withheld from the prisoners, and then a rebel officer comes in and offers food to those who will take the oath of allegiance and join the Southern army. In this way, under the pangs of hunger, many have taken the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, but, of course, few feel that the oath, under such circumstances, is binding upon their consciences. It is impossible for any person not an inmate of the prison to imagine the wretchedness and misery of this prison life at Columbia."

This statement was hurridly given to me, in the words I have written, by Capt. J. L. Pastor, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, in the presence of his fellow-captives, Capt. Wm. Rathbone, Co. E, One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio, Capt. B. Robinson, Co. B, Sixteenth Connecticut, Capt. Thomas J. Burke, Co. A, Sixteenth Connecticut, Capt. J. H. Smith, Co. A, Sixteenth Iowa, Capt. W. J. Rannells, Seventy-fifth Ohio, and privates Wm. Lee Elder, Co. K, Eleventh Iowa, and Alfred A. Dickerson, Co. B, Sixteenth Connecticut. When these gentlemen reached the Canandaigua they exchanged their rags for suits of seamen's clothes, in which they will go North. If I had time I could write the very thrilling account which they gave of their perilous journey from Columbia to the coast, and the dangerous swim of two of the party, partially supported on a frail raft of their own construction, to the gunboat, but enough has been said to show something of the hardships which have fallen to their lot.

Messrs. Mason Brothers, of New York, deny that Mr. Parton wrote his "Life of Gen. Butler" at the request of that officer, and state plainly that Mr. P. undertook the work at their solicitation.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Which Way Has He Gone?

Routes Open to His Command

Early Probably Gone to Intercept Him.

Rebel Conjectures of the Movement.

NEW YORK, November 19.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Advices from the Army of the Potomac say the rebels refused yesterday to exchange papers. This is regarded as indicating that Sherman has accomplished his movement. The rebels have never suppressed unfavorable news to us.

The Richmond *Whig* says: The larger portion of Sherman's force, it is reported, is already moving toward Selma, Ala., and, if this be true, Mobile must be his destination. *Apropos* to this conjecture, we learn that an immense fleet of gunboats, laden with stores, has arrived in Mobile Bay, which looks as if a movement was contemplated at an early day in that quarter.

The New York *Commercial's* Washington correspondent says: Sherman has fooled the Rebels by making them believe he is going to Mobile. There are indications that he has gone to Millen, at the junction of the railroad leading from Augusta and Macon towards Savannah.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 16th, has no doubt that the arrant humbug of a movement from Atlanta towards Mobile, for we learn that a fleet of transports laden with supplies has arrived at Pensacola. It claims that Hood defeated the plan and that Sherman is at Bridgeport; but it says the plan is not so improbable that attention should not be paid to it. Whether or not there is a force to meet, Sherman will ascertain when he makes the attempt. He might reach the Gulf, overpower all opposing force, and fix his new base on the waters of the Gulf. But what then? The march would be all. The damage repaired, he would have accomplished nothing to impair the means of defense and would find himself opposed in the spring by another army.

THE ROUTES OPEN TO GEN. SHERMAN.

It is not reasonable to suppose that General Sherman would, after leaving Atlanta, move directly eastward to Augusta, over the Georgia railway, leaving, on his march, so formidable an avenue of communication as the grand southern trunk. Should he do so, he would have a distance of 171 miles to traverse, while from Macon to Millen, which is the junction of the Augusta branch is but 109 miles, and from thence to Augusta is 53 miles, making a total of 162 miles. The distance from Atlanta to Montgomery is 175 miles; from Atlanta to Macon the distance is 101 miles; from Macon to Savannah is 191 miles. Macon is situated on the west bank of the Ocmulgee River, and is the capital of Bibb County, Georgia, thirty miles south-west of Milledgeville. It is at the head of steamboat navigation and at the junction of the Georgia Central with the Macon and Western Railroads, one hundred and ninety-two miles from Savannah. It is a place of some note, having eight churches, a college, two banks, four printing offices, and about six thousand inhabitants. A large force of rebels, and eighty-nine feet long crosses the Ocmulgee.

The Macon and Savannah road crosses the Ogeechee river near Toomsborough, and again at Boston, 51 miles from Savannah. Junction branch road to Augusta, which runs due north fifty-three miles and crosses Briar, Buckland, Millen and Spirit creeks. At Oliver, the Georgia Central road crosses the Ebenezer, estimating the army will march twelve miles per day—which is a fair average—it will require about nine days from the time of leaving Atlanta to reach Macon, and ten to reach Montgomery, unless he has railroad communication to aid upon the latter route; and fifteen days to reach Savannah from Macon, making twenty-four days, exclusive of extraordinary detentions, between Atlanta and Savannah or Augusta.

He is provided with sixty days' rations, but there is abundant evidence that the country through which he is moving is plentifully supplied with provisions for his troops and forage for his cavalry. The pathway is one over which neither army has moved to any extent, and is a very productive territory. He will, therefore, have no lack of food with which to subsist his men.

In this connection it may be well to consider the fact, which has recently became apparent, that Early has left the valley. Where he has gone, of course, no one can positively say; but in view of the movements of General Sherman—which are causing some anxiety in the South—we may reasonably suppose that he has fallen back upon Gordonville, and will soon come to oppose the Union advance in Georgia. In order to effect this movement his force must be transported nearly six hundred miles over roads which are now in a condition for using with great rapidity. He may, and doubtless will, if that be his destination, reach Augusta before General Sherman. But then he may have only a rebel Captain Thompson to conscripting every man he could find in the neighborhood of Germantown. There are about 4,000 rebels at Mount Pleasant, Miss., twelve miles from Collierville. This is the only large body near Memphis, but there are several small forces not far away. Chalmers and Longstree are reported at Holly springs.

A monster Union celebration was held at Memphis on the 16th, in honor of the re-election of Lincoln.

Ninety-six paroled Federal officers arrived at Memphis on the 15th, under escort of the rebel Commissary of Exchange. The crew of the steamer Chesapeake, captured in Tennessee River by Forrest, have been paroled, and also arrived at Memphis.

New Orleans papers of the 12th confirm the statement concerning the attempt of the Captain of the gunboat Rattler to surrender his vessel to the rebels. He was to receive one hundred bales of cotton and $200,000 in greenbacks, and pass through the Trans-Mississippi Department to Mexico.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Latest From Gen. Sherman.

HIS ORDER TO HIS TROOPS.

Abundant Stores in Georgia.

Interesting News From Florida.

BUFFALO, November 20.

Brigadier General Barry, chief of artillery of Major General Sherman, arrived here yesterday, seriously ill from an attack of erysipelas. He left General Sherman at nine o'clock on the morning of the 12th, at Kingston, Ga. General Barry says that General Sherman has every infantry, cavalry, and artillery soldier that he wants. The men have all received eight months pay. Their outfit has been especially adapted to an extremely hard and rapid winter's campaign and the morale of the troops is exceptional. The genius and vigor of Sherman will carry the army triumphantly through the work it has to do. On Monday night last Hood's entire force, including Forrest's cavalry, were in the immediate neighborhood of Tuscumbia and Florence, Ala., watched by a body of troops under command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, of such strength as will render the invasion of Tennessee an impossibility, and even the withdrawal of Hood for service elsewhere an operation of extreme delicacy.

NEW YORK, November 20.

An Atlanta letter of the 10th to the *Herald* mentions the arrival of an escaped Union prisoner from Andersonville, who confirms the statement of rebel authorities toward prisoners, and who also states that in his travelling through Georgia he found the harvests had been gathered; barns and warehouses were filled, and but very few rebel soldiers in the interior, showing there is plenty to subsist an army upon, while but little resistance can be offered. The last train from Atlanta, bound North, was to leave Atlanta on the 11th. The only troops in Atlanta on the 10th were Slocum's corps.

A Chattanooga correspondent of the *Herald*, dating the 15th, states he has just arrived from Atlanta. All the arsenals, foundries and rolling stock in Atlanta has been destroyed. All the factories, mills, and foundries from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and several miles beyond, are destroyed. The railways gutted, torn up and the iron put beyond use or brought to the North. Atlanta is no longer of military importance, and the country for miles around it wasted beyond a possibility of service to the rebel army. Atlanta is a desert. The streets are overgrown with grass. For weeks trains coming North have been filled with Government stores and refugees, and the scenes at the depot have been those of confusion and suffering.

Another account says Sherman had his headquarters, on Monday last, at Kingston, with the 14th Corps. He had issued an order telling the troops they were about to pass through a country heretofore unoccupied by either army, and they were expected to subsist on the country, taking all horses and mules within reach. Six thousand infantry, a large force of cavalry and eighty-nine feet long cross the Oemulgee, and eighty-nine feet long cross the Oemulgee,

The Key West correspondent of the *Herald*, dated 19th, says: The steamer, with 400 bales of cotton aboard, is blockaded up Swanee river by our boats, and another up Crystal river.

The *Freeman's Journal* has been excluded from Key West and that Department, by

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1864.

Proffer of Amnesty--The Slavery Question.

While there is nothing positive on which to base it, the belief seems to be general, that the President will, without much delay, make to the rebels an offer of peace. It seems to be understood that some of the leading points in Gen. BUTLER's late speech will be embraced in it, and that Commissioners, selected from both parties in the late Presidential canvass, will soon be on their way to Richmond bearing the ultimatum of Mr. LINCOLN.

The moment is favorable for such a step. The popular sentiment, as it has been developed since the election, plainly indicates that, in the event the proposition is rejected, severe measures will be supported by the North with a heartiness and unanimity unequalled since the opening battle and disaster of the war. The idea of terms for dividing the nation has vanished, and the restoration of Federal authority is now the only thing thought of. This purpose has been sealed by the popular verdict. There may be some lingering difference on the question of slavery; but at no previous time has there been, in regard to it, so much unanimity as now. The Democracy have done their best to save the institution, and failed; the people have, with unequalled explicitness, pronounced in favor of the President's proclamation and the extirpation of the institution. Public opinion, so far from going backward, has gone a step ahead; and we believe that, in view of the favor with which the proposition to arm the slaves to destroy the Government is received in the South, the North to-day is next to unanimous for the destruction of the institution. One thing is certain: the naked question, shall Slavery be extirpated from the soil of the republic, has been submitted to the people of the loyal States; and it has been decided in the affirmative by a majority little if any under half a million of votes. The policy of extirpation having been thus affirmed, the Administration will not go back of or cut under it. Whatever measures it adopts, or terms it offers, the deliberate instruction of the people will be scrupulously observed. If the late election meant anything, it meant that Slavery had been forfeited—if not by what occurred up to the proposed arming of the slaves by the South, then by the fact the South proposes to turn the slaves against the Government. If the people of the North have waited for some act by the South to make them unanimous for extirpating Slavery, they have not waited in vain.

General BUTLER, in his speech, made no allusion to the question of Slavery in connection with amnesty, but proposed to invite the Southern States, and all the people thereof, without exception, to "come back." In any event, the Proclamation of Emancipation, until the supreme judicial tribunal of the land pronounces it unconstitutional, will stand. Under its operation all the States within territory possessed by the national forces are legally free. The territory over which the arm of emancipation will not have been extended by the time the contemplated amnesty is offered, according to present prospects, will be diminished to a small area. The next Congress will take the preliminary step for abolishing slavery, as provided for in the Constitution. The requisite number of States will second it. So that, without regard to the Proclamation or other acts of the Government, in its dealings with the Rebels, slavery is foredoomed, and practically its fate cannot be changed by whatever Mr. LINCOLN does or fails to do. There is, therefore, no vital importance in attaching terms as to slavery to the proposition to be made to the Rebel authorities, although it would be strictly in accordance with public opinion and eternal justice that slavery should be made the condition. No stipulation can be made as to what the future action of Congress shall be, or what the people may decree.

In this view of the question slavery presents no real embarrassment. The march of public opinion is against and over it. It has made a free State of Maryland, and it will make this a free nation. If an amnesty is to be offered to the Rebels, there is no vital necessity for embracing within its terms anything on the subject. Such an omission would neither invalidate the Proclamation nor exempt such portions of the South as will not have come under its operation, from the amendment to the constitution prohibiting the existence of slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States,—a consummation for which the people, with singular unanimity, have just declared. The fate of slavery and the mode of reaching it have been decided.

The Mysterious Sherman.

Having seen Gen. SHERMAN, with his army of sixty thousand men, disappear—dive under—everybody is waiting to see where he will come up. Meanwhile never was there a theme so fruitful of speculation, and that, too, with so small a stock of data. One paper, now before us, expends between four and five columns on the subject, starting out professedly to tell all about what SHERMAN's plans are, where he is going, when he will reach there, by what route, and what he expects to accomplish. But it fails even to approach either point with anything better than a guess. The most that can be said by any one is, that SHERMAN has started for some place, and is going somewhere. To this all that can be added is—wait, and you will know more.

The first positive news will be through rebel sources. The latest accounts showed that they were as much confused as we are, and a great deal more troubled. Although there are contradictory reports concerning the rebel force in the Shenandoah Valley, the better opinion at Washington is that it has been principally withdrawn to cover Lynchburg—one report being that BRAGG, at Wilmington, had been reinforced from EARLY's army.

It certainly cannot be many days before some of the present doubts are solved. Meanwhile it may be well to bear in mind that the expedition, whithersoever it goes, is necessarily full of peril, and may fall short of the original design. Without any question, it is the boldest movement of the war. It was suddenly conceived, nevertheless the preparations were quite complete.

When last heard from HOOD seemed not to have heard of SHERMAN's movement, if he had, not to have been much influenced by it. From the moment SHERMAN started, his relations with HOOD practically ceased, and new ones elsewhere were formed. The question, with whom, comprehends the whole subject. There would seem to be certain considerations bearing on this question that fix them with LEE. The army defending Richmond is the trunk of the Rebellion, its roots the Rebel Capitol. The persistent policy of GRANT has been to strike at the roots, in contradistinction from the former policy of lopping off the branches. Would this policy (supposing that SHERMAN has moved under GRANT's direction,) carry him to Savannah, or to a point on the coast where he could co-operate more speedily with GRANT against LEE? Having reached Savannah, what next? It may be said—a winter campaign, with Savannah as a base (till a new one is found), whereby Charleston and Wilmington shall be taken in the rear, and SHERMAN's army swept up through North Carolina, closing in with GRANT on LEE.

But we are speculating, when we only intended to wait for facts.

THE Louisville *Journal*, which supported McCLELLAN zealously and from the start, now declares it the duty of every man to support the Administration whose policy has been affirmed by the people. This is becoming the almost universal expression. The *World*, as an exception, clamors for keeping up the opposition, and for drawing the party lines; but there is but a feeble show of support of such a policy. There are certain journals and leaders, who if they are not partisans are nothing. The moment they cease to be such, they sink out of sight. This is precisely what the *World* and a few adherants fear.

THE Union League of Philadelphia propose to tender a Thanksgiving dinner to the army of Gen. SHERIDAN. As it will not be consistent with present arrangements to come to Philadelphia, it is proposed to send the dinner to Shenandoah Valley. Nothing better could be thought of.

Fairs in Schools.

There is nothing so sublime and beautiful as the patriotic emotions of children as they take shape in the varied exhibitions of love and devotion to their country, conducted with that warmth of zeal which they only can exercise. Since the present war broke out the children of America have, in common with all other classes of the people, borne no insignificant part of the burden imposed by its stern behests. Thousands of our young people have been bereft of parents and brothers, who have perished in defense of the Government. Not a few of them have shared in these hardships and woes which only the soldier's widow and orphan can describe. It is eminently proper then, that young people generally should extend a helping hand in the work of making the life of the soldier as comfortable and as cheerful as possible under the circumstances; but in order that even the enthusiasm of our children may not work evil by reason of indiscretion, some limits ought to be observed by those intrusted with the care and instruction of children in schools. We call attention to this subject because we know of several instances in which pupils have had their minds drawn off from their studies, and are wholly absorbed in preparations for a fair. Now, however laudable may be the object for which such a fair is contemplated, there are interests too vital and lofty in connection with our schools to be trifled with. If there is anything of which we are proud in this country, over all other countries, it is the fact that education is the great bulwark of all our institutions—of liberty itself, and we should be careful to guard it from every danger which may threaten it. The one object of instruction of the young mind should be strictly adhered to in our schools, and fairs, even for the most patriotic purposes, should be carefully kept away, not from the children, but from the children in their relationship of scholars. It is important that the objects for which fairs are held should be protected in this respect as much as education, for the same zeal which, by reason of being misguided, injures any sacred interest, public or private, must also work evil in its own behalf. "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up," is one of those profound philosophical lessons of Holy Writ which should be worthy of a thought in connection with the practice of introducing fairs to the attention of children in schools. The contract made by the teacher to act as the educator leaves him or her no right to introduce enterprizes which belong to entirely different fields. While teacher and scholar are not proscribed against engaging in laudable movements, whether they take the shape of fairs, concerts, balls or exhibitions, they are certainly not expected to introduce any of these into the school by means that would be expected to introduce the school into any of these *outside* movements. We insist that the evil resulting from such incongruous mixture of private with public duties, or one private or public duty with another private or public duty, is fraught with danger to the interests of our children, is destructive of that discipline which should exist in properly regulated schools, and is subversive of the objects sought to be attained in the school-room, while at the same time it cannot fail to be hurtful to the great objects of a benevolent character which, under legitimate circumstances, we are always willing—most heartily willing and desirous to commend to the support of the people. The introduction of subjects outside of the educational routine into the school occupies time which belongs to study, and those who have engaged in fairs and other patriotic movements need not to be told how much time, and attention, and thought, and anxiety such things demand. How severely must such duties tax the minds of children then? How ill prepared must those children be for the calm work of study! How can it be expected that what is in so heavily upon older heads will be of less weight upon those whose minds are as yet undeveloped? If men and women sink under such efforts, how shall children sustain themselves under them, and at the same time attend to the duties of their discipleship? As it is impossible to be and not to be at the same time, so it is an impossibility for a school-boy or a school-girl to enjoy the benefits of education when engaged with something else. Of all things in this world education should be the most easy and the most practical, while it should be the least interfered with. By all means let us stand by the educational interests of our children. This we will do if we love them and desire to promote the future welfare of the nation. We put forth these observations in the spirit of kindness, and hope that they will be received in that spirit by all who may feel immediately concerned on the subject.

Exchange of Prisoners.

The fact that ten thousand out of sixty thousand of our gallant soldiers suffering in southern prisons were to be released, is the generator of much anxious thought on the part of the friends of the whole number, who wonder whether their loved ones shall be included in the *ten thousand*. With this idea uppermost in his mind the correspondent of the New York *Times*, at Hilton Head, went to witness the exchange on the Savannah river. At the date of his writing (Nov. 14) he had not seen any of our prisoners come back, as it appears that the rebel prisoners had to be delivered first. He says that the rebel steamers used on the occasion indicated a very sad destitution of paint in the Confederacy. They were clumsy, slow and ungainly looking tubs. The prisoners were very happy in their transition state, and it is said they went up the river yelling their peculiar mule-like cry which passers-by answer, while their ill-starred flag waving over them. On the 15th, it was expected that some of our own men would be returned to us, but it would necessarily be a long time—probably ten or fifteen days—before the entire number could be delivered, as the rebel means of transportation, both by land and water, were very limited, and only a few hundred a day could be brought to Savannah from the prison camps.

Removal of the Rev. Dr. Van Deusen to Another Diocese.

To the Editors of the Commercial:

I write to request you to be so kind as to publish the following resolutions in your paper. They were passed at a meeting of the Western Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

H. E. TSCHUDY, Secretary.

WHEREAS, The Rev. E. M. Van Deusen, D. D., has resigned the Rectorship of St. Peter's Church, Pittsburgh, and accepted a call to another Diocese, and thereby ceased to be a member of this Convocation, therefore,

Resolved, That while we congratulate him on his removal to a sphere of greater usefulness, we nevertheless regret the loss of a member so regular in his attendance upon the meetings of Convocation; so genial and pleasant in his intercourse with us, and so active and energetic in every good word and work.

Resolved, That by his removal the community is deprived of a loyal and patriotic citizen, the Church a faithful pastor, and his brethren in the ministry a sympathizing and helpful friend.

Resolved, That this convocation assure him of its best wishes for the welfare of him and his, and of its prayers that God's blessing may abundantly rest upon his labors in his new field.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Reverend Doctor, and be published, with the proceedings of convocation, in the Church papers; and that a copy be also sent to the newspapers of Pittsburgh, with the request that they publish the same.

Personal.

Mr. Fenton, the Governor elect of New York, has returned from Washington, and is in New York.

Commodore Nutt sailed for Europe on Saturday. Some of his lady friends presented him with a gold medal, as a mark of their esteem. The Commodore acknowledged the compliment in a neat speech, in the course of which he avowed his attachment to the Union, and to the ladies.

The will of the late Abraham Van Nest, admitted to probate in New York, on Friday, gives to each of his children $50,000, and each of his grand-children $5,000. To the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, and to the American Bible Society, each $500. To the Colonization Society, for educational purposes in Liberia, the testator bequeaths $500.

In the Court of Common Pleas, New York, on Friday morning, a lady named Sarah A. Prendergast, brought an action to recover damages from one Abner H. Breedon, for seduction under promise of marriage. The parties have four children and have been living together for six years. Defendant averred that he had never promised marriage, but had lived with the woman as his mistress. The jury however gave her $2,500 damages.

Eight guerrillas were sent from Louisville to Mumfordville, on Friday, to be executed in retaliation for the murder of Union men, by order of General Burbridge. They were, selected from the guerrilla prisoners that were confined in Barracks prison for some time past. Their names are W. C. Martin, A. B. Tudor, John Tomlinson, Sandford Turley, W. B. Dunn, John Edmondson, J. L. Jones, W. L. Robinson. The execution will take place near Mumfordville.

Paul R. Shipman, late one of the editors of that very loyal (?) paper, the Louisville *Journal*, has been quite ill with delirium tremens, but afterwards brought back to Louisville.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant arrived in Baltimore on Thursday morning from Fortress Monroe by the regular steamer of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and after breakfasting at the Eutaw House with the proprietor, Col. Coleman, took the first train of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road for Burlington, N. J., to spend a few days in company with his wife and children. The General said he was in good health, and spoke of the condition of the army in the most encouraging terms. Among the officers who accompanied him on the trip to Baltimore were the following: Maj. Gen. Ingalls, Col. Pilcirn, Col. Kito Lieut. Col. Comstock, Lieut. Col. Badeau, Maj. H. C. Bechwith, Capt. Howell and Capt. H. Webster. Some of these officers accompanied the General to New Jersey, whilst others took the express train for Washington.

Fred. Douglas, while delivering an address in Baltimore the other evening, was accompanied by his sister, a freed Maryland slave, whom he had not seen since he made his escape, thirty years ago.

The executor under the will of the late S. A. Douglas, has presented to the County Court of Chicago receipts, showing that he had paid to Mrs. Douglas over $7,500, and to the two children over $7,000, being the proceeds from the estate, after paying all debts.

Mr. W. S. King, of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat* announces that, as official duties will soon require his presence in Washington, he has disposed of a one-half interest in that paper to Major D. D. S. Brown, of Scottsville, who will, on or before the 1st day of January next assume the business control and management of the paper. Major Brown was formerly a practicing lawyer, and clerk of Monroe county, but recently a paymaster of volunteers, located at Nashville. It is reported that Mr. Isaac Butts designs to retire from the Rochester *Union* on the 1st of January.

As Hon. Charles Frances Adams having expressed a desire to return from England, speculation is rife as to his successor. Mr. Chase has been named, also Mr. H. J. Raymond, of New York.

The Salem (Mass.) *Observer* says that on Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Palmer, of the Tabernacle Church, in that city, was assaulted by an Irishman three times while on his way home from meeting, but he knocked the fellow down each time, and at last secured him by the aid of two other gentlemen.

Prof. Felton, while at Athens, was surprised at the classic purity of modern Greek; the language is not dead, and chiefly differs in pronunciation from that taught in our schools. At the ragamuffin from Chalcis, used only a single modern word, "coffee-house," in a dialogue of twenty minutes; and young belles spoke the hard old tongue with an artless facility not attained here by the studies of thirty years.

Montgomery Blair is said to be a candidate for United States Senator for Maryland, in place of Ex-Governor Hicks, who will be made Postmaster at Baltimore.

The Dayton *Empire* contains the card of Mr. Vallandigham, announcing that he "has resumed the practice of law."

Joseph Barton, a refugee from Virginia, died at Washington on Thursday. His family resided in Prince George county, Va., three miles below Fort Powhattan, on the James River.

The Toronto *Globe* of Thursday has the following:—"James D. Westcott, formerly United States Senator from Florida, but for many years living in New York, and popularly supposed to be one of the editors of the *Herald*, came to Montreal recently as the guest of George N. Saunders, and needless to say counsel for the St. Albans raiders. He returns to New York, and it is thought he will get into trouble as an aider and abettor of the rebels.

Bennet H. Young, the leader of the rebel guerrillas, who made the raid from Canada into Vermont, is a native of Kentucky, and was a student of divinity under Stuart Robinson, the rebel editor of the disloyal *pseudo-True Presbyterian*, who is residing in Canada.

The notorious Walter Ferguson, who was tried by military commission in Lexington last August and was sentenced to be hung, and who escaped from prison before the day of his execution, was captured by Col. Buckley, Fifth Kentucky, in Henry county. He was sent to Lexington where no is now confined, and will be executed.

Wm. Brown, of Mount Morris, in Greene county, was shot by some unknown person, in the lower part of Perry township on Sunday evening last. After lingering for a few days Mr. Brown died.

General Intelligence.

Illinois is a slave State by law, and since the war began Union officers and soldiers have been indicted under her black laws.

The "Vision," the little brig which started from New York for Liverpool five months ago, has not yet been heard from on the other side. It is feared that she has fallen a prey to the augor of the ocean.

The Troy *Times* says that the Messrs. Mencely, of West Troy, N. Y., have received an order for a chime of nine cells, to be placed in the tower of St. James' Cathedral, (Episcopal) Toronto, C. W. It will be by far the heaviest chime ever made in this country, the tenor (or largest) bell weighing forty-eight hundred pounds. The total cost, delivered in the tower, will be about $13,000. Messrs. Meaneely shipped last week, to be Rt. Rev. Bishop Lynch, for St. Michael's Cathedral, a bell weighing four thousand pounds, to which others will be added to complete the chime.

A parsimonious sea captain answering the complaints of his men that the bread was bad, exclaimed, "What! complain of your bread that is made from flour? What do you think of the Apostles? they eat 'shew bread' made from old boots and shoes."

The Pekin *Gazette* publishes a report from the Chinese Government on the extinction of the rebellion, which ends with the following words: "It is therefore most needful that thanks be offered to the gods for their assistance. Wherefore the Board of Rites is directed to examine into the services rendered by the different gods, and to report to us."

An old Connecticut newspaper contains this announcement: "*Married*—In the public highway at Green Hollow, in Voluntown, Ct., on Sunday, the 5th inst., about 1 o'clock p. m., the rain pouring in torrents from the clouds, with high winds from the southeast, by Elder Chas. Weaver, wale on the way to attend the funeral of Mrs. Amy R. Gallup, wife of Benjamin Gallup, 2d esq., of Voluntown, who died November 3, aged 26 years, Mr. John Palmer, of the former place, to Miss Mary Carter, of Hopkinton, county of Washington and State of Rhode Island.

The great cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Philadelphia, was dedicated on Sunday with magnificent ceremonies. It is the largest Catholic church in America, cost a million of dollars, and was built solely by the contributions of the poorest religious societies in Philadelphia.

The Collector of the port of New York gave notice on Friday that every man in the Custom House was required to renew the "papers," on which his appointment was originally made, or procure other documents, and have them filed, like so many new applications. This is making a great flutter among those "to whom it may concern."

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The "stupendons fraud" story telegraphed from Washington to Boston, and thence to this city, implicating the integrity of the three largest breweries of this city, is making a great noise; but on inquiry it is pretty certain that the whole thing is a gross exaggeration. Neither the United States Marshal, nor the Provost Marshal, nor any other Government official, was aware of any arrests up to three o'clock this afternoon. It is only certain that some sort of a fraud on the revenue has been discovered by the Collector for the Ninth District, but its dimensions are nothing to the "stupendous" aspect imparted to it by the sensation dispatch alluded to.

Cabinet Rumors.

Among the contradictory reports of Cabinet changes, almost everybody can select a variety of the precise shade he wishes. For instance, the following is from the New York *Commercial:*

There is no authority for the statement that Secretary Stanton is to be appointed to the Supreme Court. On the contrary, it is nearly certain that the Chief Justiceship has been already offered to Secretary Chase.

On the contrary, the *Times* has the following:

The crop of canards in regard to supposed Cabinet changes, continues to thrive vigorously, renewing itself day by day. It need hardly be said that they are, without exception, pure inventions, and not worth the trouble of contradiction.

And the *Tribune* has the following batch:

The physical prostration of Secretary Stanton rendering his withdrawal from the War Office inevitable, the President, acceding to a wide-spread and strongly fortified desire, tendered the position to General Butler yesterday in person. It is understood that the General, for the present at least, declined the honor and left for more active operations at the front. The acceptance of the Treasury Portfolio by Robert J. Walker is said to be contingent upon a satisfactory arrangement of his own private affairs. Admiral Farragut is asserted to delight to be "the coming man" for Secretary of the Navy.

The well-informed Philadelphia *Ledger* correspondent contributes the following:

As a general thing you may set down the rumored cabinet changes as mere idle gossip, though before the advent of the new year it is not unlikely but what a new hand may have charge of the portfolio of the War Department and also of that of the Treasury. In the latter there will certainly be a change, and should Mr. Stanton go on the Supreme Bench, it is not unlikely but what Gen. Butler will succeed him. At the present time, however, nothing, whatever, has been fully decided upon. As matters look now, the Chief Justiceship lies between Messrs. Chase and Stanton, the former, perhaps, being urged with the greatest persistence for the post.

To make the thing entirely clear the *Herald* adds the following:

The anticipated changes in the Cabinet are the prevailing topic of conversation here. The retirement of Mr. Stanton and appointment of Gen. Butler in his stead are regarded as settled. The only question to be decided is whether the Senate will confirm the proposed appointment of Mr. Stanton as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. As this is doubtful, Gen. Butler's disposition of the retiring chief of the War Office must be provided.

Among the rumors flying about to-day in relation to the proposed Cabinet changes is one indicating Governor Morton as the successor of Mr. Stanton in the War Department. Would not the Governor, in view of his financiering antecedents, make a fair Secretary of the Treasury? It is admitted that Mr. Usher is to go upon the bench of the United States Court for Indiana, but the prominent candidates for the succession in the Interior Department have not yet been developed. Mr. Dole, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Judge Lewis, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are spoken of as the most likely men to be appointed to this seat in the Cabinet. The successor of Attorney General Bates will undoubtedly be selected from among those whose names were under consideration for the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court.

A meeting of the United States Association of Homeopathic physicians (German) was held at the Hanneman College, Chicago, on Wednesday. The following officers were elected:—President, Dr. Herring, Philadelphia; Vice-President, Dr. Brinstell Newton, Massachusetts; Treasurer, Dr. Fellerer, St. Louis, Mo.; Recording Secretary, Dr. Kniepecke, Chicago, Illinois; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Blumenthal, New York; Assistant Secretaries, Drs. Hafenthal, Boston, Suyttles, St. Louis, and Jaeger, Chicago; Foreign Secretary, Dr. Lippe, Philadelphia. It was resolved to establish a monthly Homeopathic journal in German. The subjects of dysentery and trichi, a new disease, were discussed.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Improvements at the Capitol—New Face—New Institutions—Cabinet Speculations—Who is Talked of and What For.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 19th, 1864.

The smoke of the late political contest has cleared away, the city, depopulated for a while by the numerous servants of the Government who fled homeward to exercise their privilege of elective franchise, is now full of exulting patriots, and Washington is herself again. Not as she was before the war—oh no, that will never be. When our erring brethren who have been banished for three years and more, deeply repenting them of their misdeeds, shall be permitted to return, they will hardly recognize their old stamping ground, so great a change has there been and so numerous the improvements, since the great ban has been removed from the District, and the door opened to progress in the shape of northern capital and enterprise. These improvements are confined to no particular locality and are many and various as well as fast increasing. Three or four new churches, two hotels, any number of dwellings and stores of all grades, one street railroad completed and a second nearly so, are but a partial enumeration. The enlargement of the gas works to twice the present capacity, which is now going on, indicates plainly a rapid growth—the introduction of steam fire-engines and fire-alarm telegraph shows a commendable intention to keep step with other cities in the march of modern progress—and the steps now being taken to establish a House of Refuge display a regard for the moral welfare of the youthful portion of the community, as the "News Boys' home" does for their personal comfort, while the "Home for the Friendless" is another excellent institution for the relief of the unprotected and indigent females of larger growth.

Though the late election excitement has so suddenly subsided, and a thankful nation feels its strength and courage renewed by the result, there are numerous matters yet to be decided which are of great interest to the country, and especially to certain parties who are, or hope to be, interested. The homely expression—"wire-pulling"—is quite a science, in its way, and its meaning is generally understood, though the "modus operandi" is not so familiar to the public. The intricacies of its operation are many, and to watch it is the source of much amusement to an unfortunated observer. The principal matters now to be attended to in this regard, are the appointments of the Chief Justice vice Taney, deceased, and several new men to places in the Cabinet.

The rumors concerning these changes are numerous and are constantly varying, and until the appointments are officially announced there will be no cessation to the strife—no end to the wise prophecies of reporters, which latter are broad guesses hastily made, or creations of fertile imaginations, with no foundation whatever. The rumors are about evenly divided between these classes.

For the position of Chief Justice the most prominently and frequently mentioned name is that of Mr. Stanton, who has so ably managed the War Bureau and who ranks among the highest as a lawyer. Next in order for this place is Mr. Ex-Secretary Chase, a favorite of the masses and a man of superior talent and exalted patriotism. Mr. Justice Swayne is also warmly urged for the position by his friends—he is regarded as far the strongest man at present on the Bench.

For the portfolio of the War Office, which would be without a custodian in case of Mr. Stanton's promotion, there are many names presented, and each day adds to the number. Butler leads off, next Banks, then R. J. Walker, Wool, Brough, Halleck, and Holt, beside some three or four more.

The friends of each candidate have, of course, most weighty recommendations for their favorite and objections to all the rest. Butler is said by some to have shown such a vigorous and energetic method of handling rebels as to be just the man, while this very fact is pushed against him as not the man to proffer a pardon to the enemy as suggested by him in his recent speech in New York, though the objectors admit that that was a pretty high bid. Banks' great administrative talent *pro*.—the failure of his Red river expedition, *con*.

Walker's great services abroad are advanced as deserving of reward, and the very fact of his being so much away is urged against him. Wool's ability for and his feebleness and age against. Brough's great services and popularity, against the facts that he is wanted in his present place, and that there is one Ohioan already in the new Cabinet. Holt's entire public record commends him highly, and though not so prominent a candidate as some others, there are few objections raised against him. Halleck is well backed by many and decried equally by others—his experience during the war of the wants of the Department, and the qualities of officers, combined with the advantages of a military education, are in his claims, against which his opposition to certain officers and other official acts have raised him many opponents.

Other changes are predicted which are not so fully developed, but it is said there will be a change in the Interior Department. Mr. Colfax it is thought will succeed Mr. Usher. Another candidate is mentioned in the person of Mr. Walker who appears to have many and powerful friends.

So it goes—the chances are daily discussed and time of changes speculated on—the truth will probably be known early next month.

The act of substituting Gen. Sheridan for Gen. McClellan seems to have given universal satisfaction, being considered a well merited reward.

Every one is anxious to hear what Sherman is up to, and what is his objective point, but as yet no satisfactory information has been received—the countenance of the public in his ability to carry out his plans, whatever they may be, is unaltered and unbounded. ARENS.

CITY MATTERS.

BISHOP POTTER ON THANKSGIVING.—The following is the copy of a circular addressed to the clergy and congregations of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, which was read in the Protestant Episcopal churches in this city and neighborhood yesterday:

DEAR BRETHREN:—The day is approaching when, as christians and as citizens, we are called upon to devote ourselves to the duty, too much neglected, of offering thanks to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, for all His benefits, and especially for those which have distinguished the past year. That seed-time and harvest have returned; that rains and fruitful seasons have been vouchsafed; that pestilence has not wasted our cities, nor violence prevailed in our fields and habitations, should move us to fervent gratitude, and to unfeigned and general offerings of praise. Above all should this be the case when, as now, our nation is struggling, in the face of misapprehension and violent obstruction, both at home and abroad, for its very life, for the sovereignty of law and the establishment of universal freedom. That at such a juncture it has pleased the gracious Ruler of the Universe to remember us in mercy, even while He chastens us sorely for our many great sins, may well call for special and most devout thanksgiving. And to our praises let us add our earnest and unceasing prayers that, in this momentous crisis of our history, the Giver of all good would bestow upon our rulers and our people such calmness and comprehensiveness of judgment, such stern gratitude of action, such large-hearted charity towards those who have erred or offended, and such constant fear and reverence for His Holy Name, that we may hope to be rescued, at no distant day, from the dangers and the fearful evils that surround us.

And with our prayers and thanksgivings let us bring some substantial token of their sincerity. On a day when we remember, with special services, the Divine Goodness in bestowing upon us again "the fruits of the earth," and all "the other blessings of His merciful Providence," may we not forget our brothers and sisters who are naked or destitute of daily food. Especially let us not forget those who are in sickness as well as in want. In former years, the collections made on Thanksgiving Day, in our several churches, have been an essential help to our hospital in this city, which is mainly devoted to the care of sick and wounded who are in destitute circumstances. Touching instances might be given of the extended and effective way in which such offerings have contributed to the spiritual as well as bodily comfort of multitudes who, without such ministry, must have been left to suffer, and often to die, without succor and without hope. To maintain, at present, the usual number of free beds requires a large increase of income, and it is my earnest prayer and hope that, having freely received of the mercies of God, our people may, with faithful hearts, freely give to His suffering children.

I would, therefore, affectionately recommend that on *Thursday, the 24th day of November*, 1864, there be taken up, in every congregation, and at every public service, offerings for the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. ALONZA POTTER,

Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1864.

THE VISIT OF OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.—The Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., consisting of Wm. H. Trinick, M. W. G. Master; George Fling, R. W. G. Warden; Wm. Curtis, R. W. G. Secretary; M. Richards Muckle, R. W. G. Treasurer; John S. Heiss, W. G. Conductor; and Wm. P. Taylor, W. G. Herald, with the Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment, of Pennsylvanion, concluded their official visit to this jurisdiction last Friday evening.

The members of the various Lodges in this vicinity met in the Encampment Room, Fifth street, where Mount Moriah Lodge opened in the usual manner, shortly after the introduction of the distinguished visitors, some of the hosts supporting the upper stories of the building gave way with a loud report, causing a perceptible sinking of the floor. But little excitement was created, however, although after a careful examination of the building it was deemed best to adjourn to the new hall on the corner of Sixth and Wood streets, where the usual ceremonies were resumed and concluded in a highly interesting manner to those present.

The meeting adjourned to Wilkins Hall, where an elegant supper was prepared by Fricker & Co., under the management of the M. W. D. D. G. M. Esteps of this city, and a committee of the local Lodges, which was attended by about three hundred persons. After the supper had been fully discussed, his Honor, Mayor Lowry, was selected to preside. Speeches and songs followed each other with great rapidity, made and sung chiefly by the Philadelphia visitors. The best of feeling prevailed throughout the entire evening, and the occasion will long be remembered by all who participated in it. Although such occasions are of frequent occurence in the East, this is the first social entertainment we believe that has ever been tendered to the Grand Officers by the Odd Fellows of this vicinity. Grand Master Trinick and his associates left the city on Saturday with a grateful appreciation of the hospitality of their Pittsburgh brethren.

OIL MATTERS.—A new (and no doubt the best) oil company, called the Shirk Island Oil Company, was organized a few weeks ago, electing A. Kloman, of the firm of Kloman & Phipps, President, and Mr. Cain, of the First National Bank, as Treasurer and Secretary. Judge Warner, President of the Second National Bank, is one of the Directors. Their territory is situated three miles below Oil City, is one of the largest of all oil regions, and is called the Shirk Island. They are at work now, and intend to have their well sunk at the end of one hundred feet per week. There are oil wells producing largely all around it. The celebrated Nonpareil Oil Well is only about fifty rods distant from this land. The party have great confidence in this investment, and have only invested their money because they think it will be a big paying thing. There is very little or none of the stock in market offered for sale.

THE SOLDIERS' THANKSGIVING.—We learn that the United States Assessor's office is getting up a subscription to present to the ladies of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, to aid in getting up the soldiers' dinner on Thanksgiving Day. It is suggested that the officials in the Custom House, Postoffice, Collector's office, Quartermaster's Department and other United States institutions likewise send in subscriptions.

GAS STOVES.—Messrs. Barndollar & Price, No. 124 Wood street, have received a new supply of gas-heating stoves, just the article for warming up offices, parlors, bath-rooms and bedrooms, likewise gas stoves for cooking, baking, and heating smooth-irons. These very useful stoves are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

MEET TO-NIGHT.—An adjourned meeting of the Firemen's Association will be held this evening at their Hall in the City Buildings.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 15 Fifth street.

MARRIED.

McGEORGE—CRAIG—On Thursday, Nov. 17th, by Rev. N. M. Johnston, JAMES McGEORGE, Jr., to Miss FANNIE CRAIG, all of New Galilee, Beaver county, Pa.

DIED:

PARK—On Saturday, November 19th, 1864, Mrs. MARY, relict of the late William Park.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Thomas Park, Esq., in Penn township, Allegheny county, today, (Monday,) November 21st, 1864, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

BROWN—Nov. 11th, 1864, at Taylor's Hotel Hospital from wounds received in the battle of Winchester Sergeant Wm. P. BROWN, of Co. M, 102d Regiment, Penna. York.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 56 Lumber street, Ninth Ward, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The members of the 102d Regiment and other friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HARRISON—In this city, Nov. 20th, HUGH HARRISON, in the 67th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE.

Kendall's Amboline.
Kendall's Amboline.
Kendall's Amboline.

For the Hair. For the Hair. For the Hair.
For the Hair. For the Hair. For the Hair.
For the Hair. For the Hair. For the Hair.

Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs.
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs.
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Dressing Combs.
Chamois Skins and Sponges.
Chamois Skins and Sponges.
Chamois Skins and Sponges.
Finest Medicinal Liquors.
Finest Medicinal Liquors.
Finest Medicinal Liquors.
at
N. McCLARREN & CO.'S Drug Store,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth st.
no12

LIBRARY LECTURES.

The Lecture Committee of the

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

announce that

COURSE TICKETS,

for the ensuing season, are now ready for delivery.

The Committee expect at least ten (10) Lectures.

Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON, JOHN B. GOUGH, and others, are engaged, and will appear during the winter.

Price of Season Tickets $3, to be obtained from members of Committee and at the Library Rooms No single tickets will be sold for less than FIFTY CENTS.

THOS. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
W. B. EDWARDS,
JAS. J. DONNELL,
R. C. ALDREE,
C. A. HOWE,
C. L. CALDWELL,
no19-3t Committee.

UNION INTELLIGENCE OFFICE AND ROOK STORE.

Merchants, store-keepers, hotels, restaurants, private dwellings, manufactories, farmers, &c., can be supplied with male and female help for any and every occupation, by applying at the Book Store and News Depot, Sixth street, below Smithfield.
oct25 JOHN D. EGAN.

SLIDING GAUGES.

Bar Mill and Sheet Iron SLIDING GAUGES, just received.
JAMES BOWN,
no17 136 Wood street

400 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD.

In store and for sale by
ALEXANDER GORDON,
sep3 No. 121 Second street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—

On Sunday afternoon, between St. Peter's church and the Manchester Railway Station, a JET CROSS, with gold tips. A reward of five dollars will be given on leaving it at E. RICHARDSON'S, corner of Fifth and Market streets. It is valued as the gift of a deceased friend. no21-1t

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
November 19th, 1864.

AN ELECTION

FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY,

will be held at the office, No. 95 Water street, on TUESDAY, December 6th, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.
JOHN H. CLANEY,
no21-14t Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN OIL CO.,

held November 17th, 1864, at the Board of Trade Rooms, the following officers were duly elected;

PRESIDENT—L. MORGANSTERN.
VICE PRESIDENT—S. EBY MYER.
DIRECTORS—D. McDonald, E. Ashwerth, J. Haswerth, H. Rosen

Under the Knife.

And now the critical moment had arrived, so having undressed myself, I take a last look all round and mount the table, where I am at once seized on, and arranged for the convenience of carving by the two aides de camp. Mr. C——, who with sleeves tucked up, had been standing in such a position as to screen the little what-not and its glittering load from my sight, takes a last look at the wound, evidently determining in his own mind the precise spot where he will make the first gash, and then, retiring a pace or two, nods to Dr. S——, who has placed himself behind me. He at once steps forward, and applies the chloroform. The instrument he uses for this purpose appears to me to partake very much of the form of a meerschaum pipe, in the bowl of which is placed a sponge containing the fluid, a cover fitting tightly over the top of the bowl.

The long pipe stem terminates in a cup intended to cover the nose and the mouth of the patient. At the upper end of the stem is a small valve or stopcock, which regulates the amount of vapor to be inhaled. I am told to draw long, deep inspirations as steadily and as slowly as possible, and for two or three seconds the only effect I perceive is a slight choking sensation, which makes me gasp for breath. Then, however, I see him turn on the stopcock a little fuller, and immediately I feel myself becoming giddy, the sensation of choking increases, and I find more and more difficulty in drawing my breath. The objects in the room become blurred and dance before my eyes, my brain begins to throb and whirl in my head, and I feel a weight like lead on my heart. And now my blood begins to surge violently through my veins, and beats like a sledge hammer on my temples; every nerve in my body tingles; it grows faster and faster, wilder and wilder—the room rushes round and round—I cannot bear it—I cannot breathe—I try to struggle, and I feel that I can just raise my arm, which, even in my state of semi-consciousness, I perceive is at once held down by one of those abominable students, who is doubtless enjoying the spectacle amazingly, and gloating over my distress. A roaring sound fills my ear, I strive to raise myself to struggle, but I cannot move. I try to scream—I try to breathe—I gasp wildly—I am suffocating—I shall die—I—I——

A pause, a long, sensible pause, at the end of which I feel that I have been asleep; and then I am gradually awoke by hearing the gentle splash of water dropping on my pillow. I hear it quite distinctly, and I know at once what it is; but to kill's ransom I could not open my eyes, or stir hand or foot. I am conscious but motionless.

I hear the murmur of voices, but I cannot distinguish what is said. Presently there is another splash, and I somehow know they are sprinkling my face; but though I hear it fall on the pillow, I cannot feel it; and now I hear the voices once more. This time I can distinguish what is said. It is Dr. S—— speaking, and he says: "He is coming round fast." Another moment, and I can open my eyes. Dr. S—— is standing over me with a basin of water, from which he is sprinkling my face and bathing my temples, though, oddly enough, I cannot feel either his touch or the water. Mr. C—— is leaning with his arm on me, washing his hands, and one of his pupils is packing up the mahogony box, while the other is watching me with a look which seems very much like one of regret that it is all over and that there is no more to be seen. The nurse is carrying away the two buckets, and I can see that the water is very red.

I see all this at a glance; I am perfectly conscious, and yet can feel nothing. Not only am I free from pain, but there is a numbness all over my limbs. I cannot feel my own touch—I have no sensation whatever. In this state I am lifted into bed and placed into a comfortable position, not even the movement causing any sensation. Gradually, however, a slight tingling comes on, somewhat similar to that which takes place when a hand or foot has what is commonly called gone to sleep. This is succeeded by a smarting pain at the seat of the wound, which increases in intensity until after some minutes it becomes very severe. Sensation has returned to my body, and with it comes the after pain of the operation. This, of course, is all the more severe because I have been spared the torture of the operation itself. It does not, however, last very long, and within half an hour has entirely ceased.—*British Army and Navy Review.*

A GREAT RAILROAD UNDERTAKING.—The working of tunnelling the Alps for railroad purposes is so slow, compared with the necessities of internal trade and travel between France and Italy, that it is contemplated to build a railroad over the mountains on one of the military roads constructed by the first Napoleon. The tunnel will not be completed in less than twelve years, but the railroad can be built in two. When it is remembered that the summit of the pass through the mountains is seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, with gradients at some points of one in twelve, the descent equally rapid, the difficulties of the undertaking may be imagined. A locomotive expressly for such ascents and descents has been constructed. The railway will be covered with galleries of wood, iron and stone to protect it from avalanches and snow drifts. The project has been favored by the Italian Government, and English capitalists propose to build it. It will shorten the overland route to India five hundred miles.

A gang of guerrillas has been discovered in Cincinnati, fitting ont for an expedition. They were found with arms and equipments in their possession, and were stopping at different hotels. Ten of them have been arrested.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

OCTOROON! OCTOROON! OCTOROON!
ACT 1ST—TERREBONE PLANTATION.
ACT 2D—ZOE, THE OCTOROON.
THE INDIAN HUNTER, THE RESOLVE
ACT 3D—LANDING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.
THE INDIAN, THE DEATH OF PAUL.
ACT 4TH—THE AUCTION SALE OF SLAVES.
SALE OF THE OCTOROON.
ACT 5TH—THE NEGRO QUARTERS.
SCULLION PROJECTS THE WHITE MAN
THE OCTOROON GOES HOME.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st,
And every evening during the week and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, this play will be brought out in such a manner as to merit the approbation and support of the public.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Athenæum—Liberty street.
Engagement for a few nights longer of
Mlle MARIETTA RAVEL,
The great Dancense and Tight Rope Performer.
MASTER WINTER RAVEL. La Tour Terrific, by the wonder. All MEMBERS.
The beautiful Star Sisters. FOWLER SISTERS.
In some new and splendid Dances.
THE BOQUET OF BEAUTY.
The STAR COMEDIANS in a new Olio of Varieties.
First night of a new sensational drama, entitled
THE YANKEE TAR; OR, THE CRUISE OF THE SEA BIRD.
Jimmy McGraw, an Irish Yankee.....Mr. G. R. Edeson.
Thanksgiving Day, (Thursday,) two grand performances. Afternoon at 2½—evening at 8¼ o'clock.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jy26-ly

INSURANCE.

1864.
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter.

Premiums received from November 1st, 1863, to October 31st, 1864.
On Marine and Inland Risks.....$424,847 90
On Fire risks.....138,657 18
$562,706 08
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1863.....234,472 42
$797,177 50
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863 to October 31, 1864.
On Marine and Inland risks.....$416,264 75
On Fire risks.....120,556 73
$536,821 48
Interest during same period—Salvages &c.....75,622 56
$612,344 14
Losses, expenses, &c., during the year as above.
Marine and Inland Navigation losses.....$214,291 82
Fire losses.....49,683 82
Returned premiums.....29,254 99
Re-Insurances.....42,649 28
Agency charges.....19,064 94
Advertising, printing, &c.....3,689 13
*Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c., &c.....11,386 27
Expenses, salaries, rent, &c.....14,089 60
$384,061 28
228,283 86
*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for Taxes on Dividends and Profits.

Assets of the Company, Nov. 1, 1864.

$160,000	United States five per cent. loan, 1871.....	$160,000 00
111,000	United States Six per cent. loan, 1881.....	118,216 00
75,000	United States six per cent. loan, 5-20's.....	75,562 50
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five per cent. loan.....	98,665 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. loan.....	55,840 00
123,080	City of Philadelphia Six per cent. loan.....	123,830 37
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage Six per cent bonds.....	22,000 00
50,000	Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgage Six per cent. bonds.....	53,250 00
15,000	300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia.....	15,900 00
6,500	100 shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	9,100 00
8,000	100 shares stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	8,050 00
50,000	United States treasury certificates of indebtedness.....	48,625 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five per cent. loan	32,000 00
128,700	Loans on bond and mortgage, amply secured.....	128,700 00
$948,250	Per Cost $842,100 50 Market value.	$857,627 87
	Real estate.....cost	86,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made.	118,620 42
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums in course of collection, accrued interest and other debts due the Company.	28,798 25
	Scrip and stock of sundry insurance companies, $4,323 00. Estimated value.....	2,920 00
	Cash on deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days call.....$100,000 00	
	Cash in banks.....	58,154 98
	Cash in drawer.....	587 50
		$158,692 49
		$1,201,864 02

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock, and six per cent interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proxime, free of all State and National taxes.

They have declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued on the same, entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proxime, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company, for the year 1860, be redeemed in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proxime, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under §25, By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.—Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, Wm. C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, Samuel B. Stokes, J. F. Penrose, Henry Sloan, Wm. G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, Adolph Borie, Brooke, Jacob P. Jones, James B. M'Farland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer M'Ilvaine, John B. Semple, Pittsburgh, R. B. Mason, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
no19-3w No. 95 Water street.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.
H. L. RINGWALT, Agent.
jan3-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000
Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.
References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. H. Lyon, Gen. R. White, Jas. A. Hamilton, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Hobert, Wm. W. Ward, J. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. S. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN H. PARKE,	WM. VANHORN,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
Geo. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. jy7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. ROOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.
Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. RUSSELL,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
M. D. WILLIS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, JR.,	R. L. MOORE,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK.	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

se2l-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN CRIPTON,
JAMES PARK, JR.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
R. F. JOHNS,	J. CALDWELL, JR.,
REMBRANDT OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

de23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se24-1y P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur. Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. 15d

RESTAURANTS.

WILLIAM RUBCKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jun6-1y

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
se27-1y Proprietor.

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters first of the season. oc17-1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT.
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28-1y PITTSBURGH.

JOHN GANGWISCH.
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. se24-1y

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street.
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
se28-1y.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
No. 341 corner Liberty and Wayne streets,
Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; Calabria Licorice, True;
Carbonate Ammonia;
Temple's Compound Syrup, Hops and Boneset;
Riddell's Elixer, Bark with Iron;
Barrel's Indian Liniment;
Extract Logwood;
Brown's Bronchial Troches;
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup;
Alcohol in per cent.
no15

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
aug6-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and fine class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se27 PITTSBURGH.

CLOTHING.

BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 40 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my 16

REVOLVERS.
A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

WASHITA OIL STONES AND SLIPS
for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se27 136 Wood street

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.
The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger—but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on is or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.
QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

OILS

WM. W. HERRON.....JAMES A. HERRON, JR.
HERRON & CO.,
Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,
Crude and Refined Oils.
Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed, and Green and Dried Fruits. no6-3m

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 132 Front st., Pittsburgh, 61 Broad st. New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au25-1y

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lamps and Lamp Goods,
AND DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh.
se16

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.
172 shares of Columbia oil stock.
Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.
se6-tf

JOHN H. EDWARDS.....J. L. EDWARDS
EDWARDS & CO.,
PETROLEUM
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Esterens & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Jno. Hill, Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se6-6m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se23 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh.
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDREWS
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease
Warehouse, No. 98 Third street, opposite Bank
Pittsburgh. jan

PENNOCK, HALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
SHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor.
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. mh1

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor.
se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. ELDERMAN.
McKEESPORT, September 1, 1863.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—
The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 68 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.
Gruchon can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. jy14-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 11 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se24-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
TO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. oct6-1y

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.
The business will be continued under the old firm name by
N. P. SAWYER.
September 1st, 1864. oc5-6t

FINANCIAL

REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION
November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate.....	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par.....	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par.....	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost.....	26,031 25
Office furniture.....	217 50
Interest accrued.....	3,470 93
Cash on hand.....	21,356 06
Total assets.....	$273,501 27

LIABILITIES.

Due to Depositors.....	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, Interest, Nov. 1, 1864.....	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance).....	10,835 56
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the Institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. R. COPELAND, WM. H. SMITH, E. K. MOORHEAD, } Auditing Committee.

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.
ISAAC JONES, President.
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, WM. M. SMITH, W. R. COPELAND, HARVEY CHILDS, } Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, C. G. RUSSELL, ALEX. SPEER, P. C. BAILEY, ALEX. BRADLEY, SAMUEL REA, JACOB PAINTER, NICHOLAS VOEGLY.
no5-2m

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 131 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
Also in
OIL STOCKS,
To which special attention is promptly given.
no8-3m

JOHN M. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oct1-3m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
se21tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ROBERT A. HAYS, THOMAS BELL, THOS. WIGHTMAN, WM. K. NIMICK, JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't, JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r
ALEX. SPEER, P. C. BAILEY, ALEX. BRADLEY, SAMUEL REA,

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the 15th inst. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $18 25 a year interest, payable semi-annually; principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
jy29 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

J. R. & H. B. FRY,
No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to dealings in Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired.
jy30-6m

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.— Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for
PHOTOGRAPHING.
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,
where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,
Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.
His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place.
B. L. H. DABBS.
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PAINTERS.

SIGN ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
DEALER IN
PLAIN AND FANCY SHOW CARDS.
N. B.—CARDS WRITTEN TO ORDER.
W. A. LYONS,
se14 No. 7 Fifth street.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
jy1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
[se30-1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH,
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oct1-1y

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R. OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, November 9th, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Jones' Building, Fourth street, in the city of Pittsburgh on the first MONDAY, fifth day, of December next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year.
W. O. HUGHART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.
Desirable improved city property; one large commodious two story brick dwelling fronting on Federal street in the city of Pittsburgh, containing nine rooms and hall, with gas and water, and finished in the most modern style. Also, another two story brick house on same street, containing six rooms and hall with gas, water and every convenience necessary for comfort. Also, a small house in the rear of the above houses, suitable for two tenants and fronting on Union alley. The above is a rare chance for investment.
For particulars apply to
no10-2w S. S. D. THOMPSON, No. 114 Fifth street.

FARMING LANDS,
GRAZING AND TIMBER LANDS,
FURNACE PROPERTY.
I offer for sale a large number of IMPROVED FARMS, all now under leases expiring on the 1st of April next, several thousand acres of GRAZING and TIMBER LANDS, and a valuable FURNACE PROPERTY, in Fayette county, near Uniontown, at prices so low as to invite an examination from all who desire to secure a good home and a paying investment.
The lands are so near the line of the Connellsville Railroad that an easy and cheap transportation is afforded for products to market.
A portion is already under lease for Oil Rights and operations commenced. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent,
no17 59 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also on weighing about 2½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
jan12-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES
FOR SALE,
Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on Second street, by 60 feet deep to a 16 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.
For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, on the Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property, if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.
M. TINDLE,
oct21-td Agent for the Estate.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
Situated in Snowden Township, on the Piney Fork of Peter's Creek, two miles and a half miles from the Monongahela River, at Beatley's Mill. Contains 107 acres of land, 87 of which is cleared. The one half of the place is underlaid with coal and limestone.
The improvements

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au16

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. R McCUNE, PRES. | N. HOLMES, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV 19, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s, of '31	.....	103
U. S. 5-20s	103½	104
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	97½	98
Gold	210	.....
Allegheny Valley R. R.	11	12
Connellsville Interest	12	12¾
Bank of Pittsburgh	.....	71
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	61¼	.....
Dalzell	.....	9½
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	.....	10
Columbia	.....	81
Fleming & Blood	.....	3¾
Phillips	6	7
Oil Basin	.....	83¼
McAboy	.....	1.05
Horse Neck	.....	1.00
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh	.....	1.31
Iron City	.....	90
Rynd	.....	6¼
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	.....	1½
Blood Farm and Ohio	.....	2½
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	.....	2¾
Cherry Run Central	.....	1.35
Mass Mining	.....	.10
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	1.20
Linden	.....	5¼

SALES AT BOARD OF

Connellsville Interest	12¾	.....

AFTER BOARD

Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 20	.....
McAboy	1.00	.....
Stella	.50	.....
Cherry Run and Blood	1.25	.....

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

Par	Val.	BANKS. Latest Sales.	Remarks.
100	Second National	.....	Div. Nov. 3 @ ct.
100	Third National	.....	Div. Nov. 4 @ ct.
100	Fourth National	.....	
50	Exchange	72½	Div. Nov. 6 @ ct.
50	Citizens	71	" " 5 "
50	Pittsburgh	71	" " 5 "
50	Allegheny	57½	" " 5 "
50	Mechanics	68	" " 3 "
50	Iron City	68	" " 5 "
100	M & M	73	" " 5 "
100	First National	.....	" " $8.75
100	First National, Ally	114	" " $3.00
100	Manchester Saving	46¼	" " 4 @ ct.
	INSURANCE.		
50	Citizens	.....	Div. June $6.00
62	Western	52	" Nov. $4.00
50	Monongahela	42	" May $4.00
50	Spreks	50½	" " $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	54¾	" Aug. $4.00
25	Allegheny	26½	" " $1.00
50	People's	26½	" " $4.00
50	Penna	35	" "
	RAILROAD.		
50	Monongahela	78¾	Div. Sept. 5 @ ct.
50	St. Clair Street	6¼	Div. July 5 @ ct.
50	Hazlet Street	4¼	Div. July 5 @ ct.
50	Mechanic Street	3	" " 5 "
50	Birmingham	35	Div. July $1 50
	RAILROAD.		
50	Allegheny Valley	11	No Div.
50	Penna. Central	73½	Div. Nov. 3 @ ct.
50	Fort Wayne	100½	Div. Oct. 2½ @ ct.
100	Cleveland	106	Div. Oct. 4 @ ct.
50	Connellsville	12¾	No Div.
	do (Interest)	12¾	"
50	Steubenville	11¾	"
50	Chartiers	73	"
50	Hempfield	7¾	"
50	Allegh'y & Manch'ter	3	"
50	Birmingham	41¾	"
50	Citizens	35	"
	GAS.		
50	Pittsburgh	80½	Div. July $2 50
25	Allegheny	31¾	" May $1 00
25	Birmingham	31¾	" June 5 @ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.		Div. Aug. 12 @ ct
50	Lucesco	7¾	
10	North American	7¾	
10	Dalzell	9½	Div. Oct. 1 @ ct.
10	Alleghany and Pitts.	10	Div. Oct. 2 @ ct.
50	Columbia	80	Div. Nov. 4 @ ct.
5	Iron City	.....	.....
5	Horse Neck	1	.....
5	Stella	50	.....
5	Federal	1.10	.....
50	Acme	.....	.....
5	Whitely Creek	1¾	.....
5	Fayette	1¾	.....
5	Story	.....	.....
4	Fleming Blood farm	4	Div. Nov. 2 @ ct.
10	Oakland	90	.....
10	Rynd farm	6¼	Div. Nov., 3½c.
10	Phenix	.....	.....
10	Phillips	6.90	Div. Oct. 2 @ ct.
	Ohio Valley	1¾	.....
	El Dorado	2¾	Div. Oct. 1 @ c.
	Cherry Run Central	1.45	.....
10	Densmore	1¾	.....
10	Noble & Delamater	3¼	.....
5	Linden Oil Co	.....	Div. Oct. 1 @ ct.
	Rose Oil Co	1.45	Div. Oct. 3 @ ct.
	Oil Basin	16	Div. Nov. 2 @ ct.
	Pitts. and Philadel	1¾	.....
	Tarr, Story & C. Run	1.20	.....
	M'Aboy & C. Run	1.00	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
50	Pitts. & Greens. Trk.	11¾	.....
50	Metgahela Navigat'n	46	Div. July @ 50

BONDS.

Allegheny County's	73½	Coupons Jan'y & July.	
Pittsburgh	75	do	do
do	85	do	do
Allegheny City	102	do	do
do	70	do	do
Alleg'y V. R. R.	108	do	do
do 2d mortg	100	do	April and Oct.
Connellsville R. R.	100½	do	Feb'y and Aug.
Stenb. R.R. 6's	75		
All. Co. Bounty 6's	98¾		
Pitt tp. Bounty 6's	80		

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.

The stock market again feverish; Curtin rampant, advanced 4 and closed at 16; Maple Shade is steady at 30@31 bid; Hibberd, sales at 3½; Cherry Run, 2, an advance of 9; Schuylkill and Oil Creek sold at 2½; Dalzell sold at 9 an advance of ¼. Gold, 225.

New York Finance and Trade.

No Loan Until Meeting of Congress

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 19.

The stock market shows a vigorous reaction. The rise in gold gives more tone to the market. Government cents were not so active, but steady; Five-twenties advanced ¼, and Certificates ¼. Railroad bonds very dull, but steady. Miscellaneous list, with a little activity, stronger. After board the market was depressed, but subsequently rallied, closing irregular. The money market is liberal and continues to increase. Parties usually well informed as to treasury movements say positively there will be no loan until the meeting of Congress. It is not, however, clear that Mr. Fessenden can and will provide for his expenditures until that time without borrowing. In discount very little paper is offered. No transactions of moment in foreign exchange. Gold excited; dealers have taken the bull track, and the price was forced up during the morning from 216¾ to 224¾. The news of the defeat of Gen. Gillem by Breckinridge helped their movement. After a fall to 216¾, the market rallied quite strongly toward the close of the day, again reaching 225, and finally falling off to 220¾. There has been a heavy short interest made by the recent fall, which creates owners over to Gold, which is ¼ per cent. dearer than regular Gold. The government is paying out 7-30 notes to contractors on condition that they do not press them on the market.

The total imports at New York for the week were $1,830,791. The imports of dry goods for 1864, to date, are $69,532,537, including $389,476 for the week.

SATURDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

—The most noticeable feature in our Philadelphia Stock Market report of Saturday is the general advance in the price of stocks of companies interested on Cherry Run. Curtin stock has steadily advanced from 3¾ to its present price of 6—advancing four dollars per share on Saturday. The Cherry Run, an Eastern Company, has within a few days jumped from 8½ to its present quotation of 22 dollars per share. These facts, taken together with the prices at which Cherry Run Central, Tarr, Story, and Cherry Run, and Cherry Run and Blood Farm are held here, with a strong and advancing tendency, prove conclusively that experienced oil men are correct in the opinion so universally expressed that Cherry Run is the richest oil placer.

—The Stock market here is very dull, and but few shares sold. An occasional rumor causes a few hundred shares of our local Oil Companies to change hands, but until an active "strike" of oil is obtained upon some of them, they will remain in their present lifeless condition. Many holders are beginning to doubt whether there is very much effort and expenditures made by many of them to develope their territory; and it is feared that the various projectors having pocketed a good thing in turning their territory and leases into the stock of the various companies at large prices, are resting easy upon their gains, and having expended the small fund reserved for development, are unwilling to expend their profits in any further developing.

The result will probably be, in many cases that the stock will fall into the hands of new purchasers at low prices, and then a liberal expenditure may result in finding oil, and the stock will rise in value.

It is becoming very evident that the principle upon which the oil companies have generally started is a wrong one. We can see no reason why there should be any different policy pursued in organizing oil companies than any other projects. A company formed for the manufacture of iron would subscribe their money, purchase their site and erect their machinery and depend upon the results of their management for their profits.

If oil companies were organized on a similar basis, and the profits were all in the future purchasers of stocks would have a much better advance—that the territory would be timely and properly developed.

—The attendance at Thurston's Exchange on Saturday evening was good. The offers of stock were large, and the transactions passed off with spirit. The following sales were made:

800 Cherry Run and Blood Farm	$1 25
240 Fayette	70
100 Linden	5 05
100 "	5 00
1000 McAboy and Cherry Run	1 00
500 Stella	50
3000 Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	3 00
8500 Whitley Creek	1 50

Phillips, 6.50 asked, 6.00 offered; Rynd Farm, 6.25 asked, 6.00 offered; Snakes Island, 80 asked; no offers; Ross, 1.45 asked, 1.40 offered; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 3.25 asked, 3.12 offered. Elcorado, 2.25 offered, no sellers; Horseneck, 1.00 asked, no buyers.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, Nov. 21, 1864.

Business on Saturday was not very active the sales made being confined to small parcels to meet the wants of the local trade. The weather, for some days past, has been unsettled. The roads to the city is in such a condition as to prevent receipts through that channel. All our rivers are at flood height; boats, in fact, have more water than business. The tonnage in port is large, and on the landing a moderate amount of activity was perceptible. The iron steamer Tamaulipas departed for New Orleans, loaded principally with Pittsburgh manufacture. The Rocket also left for New Orleans; she is in Government employ, and is destined for Fort Jackson, below New Orleans. The Julia, for Zanesville, had a good trip. The Bertha did not get off for St. Louis, but will depart this day without fail. She will be followed by the Kate Putnam, one of the best boats in the trade. The Cincinnati packet for this day is the steamer Guidon. She will leave this afternoon. She will be followed by Captain F. Maratta's new steamer Champion, a boat built expressly for the trade. The new steamer Alex. Speer is loading for Cincinnati, and expects to get off this day. The new steamer Maria is announced for St. Louis to-morrow. The packet Emma Graham will be found at the landing. She will return at 4 p. m. on Tuesday. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

SEEDS—The market has been inactive for some time past. The rates of Timothy and Clover are nominal. Small sales of Flax were made at $3.

GROCERIES—The market was firm, with a fair demand. Sales of 6 bbls at $17 ₱ bbl.

EGGS—The market was firm under light receipts. The rates were unchanged. Sales in a small way at 55c.

SALT—Prices have been uniform for some time past. Sales of 200 bbls at $5 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—The market was dull, but prices were firm, manifesting no disposition to give way. The receipts have fallen off. This fact tends to strengthen the views of holders. The sales made were for local purposes, viz: Extra Family—sales of 170 barrels at $11@11 25; 150 do at $11 15@11 25; 200 do terms withheld. Spring wheat flour sold below its price.

APPLES—The receipts continue large by rail and water, with a fair amount of transactions. Among the sales were 138 barrels on the wharf at $2 25; 350 do choice, $3, and 150 do from stores at $2 50@3.

LIME—The market has been inactive for some time past. Sales of 25 bbls at $2@2 25 per bbl.

HAY—The market continues very firm with good demand. The receipts being very light. Sales of 1 car load baled at $38. Sales of 3 loads at scales at $43 50@45 per ton.

GRAIN—The market was steady with a good demand for certain descriptions. The receipts during the week were very light. Wheat was unchanged. Red may be quoted at $2; White $2 10 per bushel. Oats was in request. Sales of 1 car load at depot at 90c; 360 bush from store at 91@95c. Corn was not active. Sales of 50 bush in car new at $1 20; 350 do red $1 50. Barley was more enquired for spring at $1 70; fall at $1 80 per bushel. Rye was nominal.

POTATOES—The week's sales foot up to thousands of bushels at various prices, according to quality. Sales of 500 bush Peach Blows at 95c; 200 do mixed at 87@90c; and 120 bbls at $3 25 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The market has not been active for some days past. The demand was principally local. Sales of 6 bbls roll at 38@42c, as per quality.

LARD—The demand was moderate. New was held at 24@25c, as per quality.

BACON—The season is about over, for all it seems that packers are holding off. The prices of Hogs are certainly steep. Packers will probably enter the market during the week.

GROCERIES—The market was unsettled. Prices being very irregular, we omit figures.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, Nov. 21, 1864.

Business on Saturday was inactive, the sales made being unusually limited; prices on Thursday reached the top; since that time, a decline has been perceptible in both Crude and Refined. The stock of Oil in our market at present is very limited. The heavy decline in gold caused a similar movement in oil. Under this state of affairs, buyers held off and were not disposed to operate unless a further decline was submitted to on the part of holders. On Saturday, gold in New York advanced a shade; this revived the spirits of holders, who anticipate that Oil will be all right again in a few days; buyers, however, do not view matters in that light, and are more disposed to wait and see before purchasing to any extent. The rates for both crude and refined are nominal.

There is a variety of oil offering of various gravities. The lower ones being most in demand they also command the highest prices that are current. The Allegheny river to all points is in fine boating order. When the Echo No. 3 left Oil City, there were five feet water and rising. The Brilliant tow-boat came in with a tow of oil. The departures include the Lecliare and Petrolia, both with heavy cargos. The only sales that came under our notice were as follows:

CRUDE OIL—Saturday was a dull day; buyers and sellers were apart. The former were asking a larger concession than the latter were willing to submit to. Sales of 200 bbls at 32½c, packages returned; 150 do at 32c, same condition; 200 do, the terms were withheld.

REFINED OILS—Were dull. The only sales made was in a small way. Prices were nominal.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

L. Wade	46 bbls
steamboat Echo No. 3	564 do
Total	606 bbls

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

W. McKeown & Co., 216 bbls Refined for New York.

Sill & Co., 143 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

Rider & Clarke, 164 bbls Refined for New York.

Lockhart & Frew, 200 bbls Benzine for Baltimore.

Wormser, M. & Co., 209 bbls Refined for New York.

THE HOG TRADE.

CINCINNATI.

Green meats could not be handled because of the unsuitableness of the weather, and no sales were reported.

Hogs were in good supply, and had a very heavy market. In order to effect sales, concessions of 50c on net weights, and 75c on gross weights were necessary, leaving $11 for gross and $11 for net, as outside figures for averages of 200 lbs.

The agent order of Col. Kilburn's places the Kentucky hog trade in a much more satisfactory position. It is as follows:

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15, 1864.

To set aside improper impressions disadvantageous to the Government, now said to exist in the minds of farmers, drovers and all others holding Hogs in this State, it is to be distinctly understood that no Hogs are to be seized in this State or anywhere else in the West by agents or commissioned officers, and all persons holding Hogs are permitted to sell them in the markets to such persons as they may see fit, subject only to obtaining permits in case they are to be shipped out of the State. Persons who desire to pack on their own account are permitted to do so.

Colonel A. C. W. G. S. and Supervising Chief C. S. Departments of Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and West Virginia.

This will be much more satisfactory. It is reasonable, under that order, to expect that we shall get from Kentucky our usual proportion of the hogs marketed in that State.

LOUISVILLE.

The receipts of hogs for packing are moderate, including several thousand for the Government, chiefly from Henry, Jefferson, Shelby, and Bullitt counties, with a few from Owen. The rate fixed by the Government was 8c gross, at the farmers' pens, and 92 delivered here, at which prices many droves have been sold; but last evening light lots on private account, for packing, were sold at 9¼c to 9½c and 9¾c—the outside rate, but to-day's prices were drooping. Packing has commenced on a limited scale, and yesterday a lot of 800 head were slaughtered on Government account by Hamilton & Bro., at their pork-house.

ST. LOUIS.

The market continues active, and demand good. We heard of a sale to-day of 120 head at $10 85. We are compelled to omit our usual reports of sales from the different yards to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS.

From the Indianapolis *Journal* we learn that extensive preparations have been made in that city for packing this season. At the establishment of E. W. Pattison they have capacity to dispose of 700 to 800 hogs per day. They have about 2,000 head to start on, and were paying on Saturday $9 50@9 75 gross for hogs weighing 240 to 260, according to quality.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: A better feeling is manifested in the market. Sales are larger, at firmer prices. But little was done the first part of last week. Since Wednesday there has been a perceptible increase in trade from the retailers of the city and State. The prospect of a good trade for some weeks to come is favorable. The retail dealers of both country and city are not well supplied with stock, and under the present aspect of political and military matters people feel more inclined to buy than they have for some time back.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, November 19.

Gold excited. The price was forced up by the Bulls from 216½ to 224¾, but went down again to 219.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, November 19.

Money 7 per cent.; Sterling Exchange, dull, at 169½. Gold, irregular and unsettled and firmer; opened at 218, advancing to 225, declining to 216, and closing at 221. Total exports of specie to-day, $1,593,000. Government stocks steady.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, November 19.

Petroleum market dull. Sales of Crude at 47c, and Refined in Bond at 67½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

Cotton firmer, fair demand. Flour, State and western 5@10c better; $9 50@9 75 for extra State; $10 30@11 00 for extra round hoop Ohio; and $11 05@11 15 for trade brands; 1,000 bbls extra State, first half in December, at $9 75. Whisky dull and heavy; $1 71½@1 74 for western, chiefly $1 74. Wheat 2@6c better, and very quiet; choice amber Michigan $2 40. Rye quiet. Barley rather firmer. Corn excited; 2@3c higher; $1 81@1 82½ for mixed, in store; $1 85@1 75 for do., delivered; and $1 70 for new yellow Jersey. Oats quiet at 96c for western. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar quiet; muscovado at 18½@20½c. Molasses dull and declining. Pork opened firmer and closed heavy; sales at $38 25@39 00 for mess; $39 87½@40 12½ for new do, cash and regular way, closing at $39 87½; cash; $37 75@38 25 for prime, and $30 00@40 00 for prime mess. Also, 100 bbls new mess for November, seller's option, at $39 75, and 1,250 bbls do for December, buyer's option, at $40 50. Beef firm at previous prices. Lard firmer at 28@28½c, chiefly at 28. Lard firmer at 21½@23½c, the latter price an extreme. Butter firmer at 35@46c for Ohio, and 42@56c for State. Cheese steady at 20@24c.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Nov. 21, 1864.

The Iron market has' presented no new feature for some time past. The demand was local. Prices were unchanged. The current rates were as follows:

	₱ lb
FLAT BAR.	
1¼ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	8½
1¼ to 1½, by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	8½
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	9
HEAVY SAND IRON.	
2 to 5, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8½
1¼ to 1⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
1¼ to 1⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
1¼ to 2½, by ⅜ and ⅛ inch	9½
HORSE SHOE.	₱ lb
⅜ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	9½
4 and 5 inch, round	9½
1¼ and 1½	10
1¼ and 1½	10½
⅞ inch	12½
¾ inch	12½
⅝ inch	13
Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.	
ROUND AND SQUARE.	₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8½
2¼ to 3¼ inch	9
3 to 3½ inch	9
4 inch	9½
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ inch	9½
½ and 9-16 inch	9½
⅜ inch	9½
7-16 inch	9½
5-16 inch	9½
¼ inch	9½
3-16 inch	10
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	9
⅝ and ¾ inch	9½
½ inch	9¾
⅜ inch	10
SHEET.	
No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11½
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	11½
All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₱ lb extra.	
PLATES.	
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ½ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Flow Slabs	9½
" Wings	10½
FLAT RAILS.	
Punched without counter sunk.	
1¼ to 2, by ⅛ to ¾ inch	9
1¼ by ¾ and 7-16 inch	9½
1¼ by ½ and ⅜ inch	9¾
1¼ by ⅜ and ¼ inch	10
PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	9½
NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	18

NAILS.	₱ keg		₱ keg
4d to 60d Nails	9 12½	20d Fine	11 87½
8d and 9d	9 87½	6 in. Lining	10 62½
6d and 7d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
4 and 5d	9 87½		
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails,	10 13	Barrel.	
8d	9 88	¾ inch	11 88
10d	9 63	1 inch	11 13
12d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
20d	9 63	1½ inch	9 88
4	9 63	1¾ inch	9 88
Finishing:	10 63	Tobacco.	9 88
6d	9 63	6d	9 63
8d	10 13	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 88
12d	10 13		

12¼ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

1 cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—66 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: Considerable activity has been observed in the regular trade, and prices are quite firm. The principal demand, however, has been for army goods for the West. The Quartermaster's Departments in New York and Philadelphia are said to be well supplied. We do not look for any call from those quarters at present, and there seems to be conflicting opinions as to the probability of a large demand in the future. Manufacturers have purchased freely since our last, but have not as yet cut any stock of importance.

The clearances of boots and shoes by rail and sea for the week have been 9,255 cases. Of this number 8,659 cases have been sent by rail, as follows: 2,247 to New York and Pennsylvania; 257 to Southern States now in our possession, and 5,655 to the Western States. The clearances from the Custom House have been 596 cases, among which we notice 566 for California.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the auction warehouses to-day amounted to 98 hhds. The prices at the Pickett were for 1 hhd of stems $6 30, 6 hhds light lugs at $8 50@10, 6 hhds heavy lugs $10 50@12 75, 10 hhds fair leaf, ranging from $13 to $24, and 1 hhd choice at $33 50. At the Ninth street, 3 hhds low grade at $6 65@8 90, 10 hhds light lugs at $9 @10, 4 hhds good lugs at $11 to $12 50, light to fine leaf, ranging from $13 to $24, and 1 hhd heavy leaf for manufacturing $44. At the Boone, 8 hhds light $8 50 to $10, 8 hhds heavy lugs at $11 25@12 75, and light leaf at $14 25 to $30 50. At the Louisville, 2 hhds low grade trash at $6 50@7 90, 1 hhd light lugs at $8 50, 3 at $9 15@10, and 1 of leaf at $17 25.

Saint Louis Tobacco Market.

November 17.

Demand steady and prices unchanged. Sales include 2 damaged stems at $2@2 60; 4 scraps at $3 70 to 4 80; 2 good lugs at $7 60; 1 fair do at $9 to 11 25; 8 planters $11 75 to 13; 10 common shipping $13 75 to 17 25; 11 medium do at $18 to 30; 9 good and fine at $25 to 27 75; 2 common and medium manufacturing $1 $25 to $29 25; 1 good at $31 25 @ 150 lbs, and 5 boxes. Bids on 31 hhds rejected.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Thirty-five hhds and 15 boxes, viz: 35 hhds Gibson County leaf, lugs and trash: 3 at $9 25@9 50; 8 at $10@12 25; 2 at $13; 4 at $15@17 25; 4 at $19; 2 at $20; 1 at $21 25; 3 at $22 50; 1 at $25; 1 at $30; 1 at $33 25; 1 at $35 50; 1 at $41 25; 4 hhds Kentucky, (dark), private sales, at $25; 15 boxes Ohio and Kentucky, ranging from $5 50 to $20. Receipts light.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—P D Dithridge, 50 bbls sand; Potter, Alken & Co, 31 bxs cheese; J M'Cree, 10 pkgs mdse; Jacob Granam, 51 bbls rock oil; J B Dorrington, 4 bbls cider; J D Martin, 2 bbls apples; J Herbert, 10 pkgs shoemaker & Lang, 200 bbls flour; R Hutchison, 100 do; Culp & Shepard, 100 do; Simpson & Knox, 100 do; C C Baisley, 8 sks apples.

Imports per Pittsburgh & Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Lewis & Perkins, 100 tons hams; Lambert & Shipton, 100 bbls high wines; J Mullins, 1 car scrap iron; Col O Cross, 1,920 sks oats; R J Kennedy, 1 car staves and 165 bgs wheat; Lang & Rhoads, supplies; A Batterlein, 4 do cider and 1 do wine; F Felix & Son, 4 pkgs merchandise; Jordan, H & Co, 9 bbls potatoes and 45 sks do; McBane & A, 53 sks onions; P Van Gorder, 7 bbls turnips; McElroy & Co, 21 bdls broom handles; J Clarke, 2 bbls sheet iron, Harper & Co, 27 dozen brooms; Kerr, G & Co, 3 cars clay; J S Leggett & Co, 1 car wheat.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, O & B, 1 car iron: Clinton, 15 bush potatoes; Leslie, 30 do wheat and 20 do oats; W P Beck & Co, 80 bbls salt. Forsythe & Co, 55 bbls oil.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA.—Owner, 50 bbls apples, 12 packages; J. Herbert, 56 do; Thompson, 58 do; Kirkpatrick & Co., 6 do; A. Levi, 112 do; W. H. Garrard, 380 sacks barley, Hitchcock & Co, 160 sacks oats; Hacker & Co, 22 ale barrels; D. Haworth, 30 packages; Clarke & Co., 317 bbls apples; owner, lot of sundries.

Portsmouth.

PER GOLDEN ERA.—Spencer & McKay, 4 empty ale bbls; R C Loomis, 225 tons pig iron; Chas Knap, 107 tons pig iron; Clarke & Co, 6 pkgs leather, 11 pkgs roots; Wilson, Carr & Co, 10 pkgs roots; J & S Silliman, 166 bbls flour; W P Beck & Co, 27 sks rags, 6 bbls flax seed; put off at Steubenville, 6 ton rags.

Louisville.

PER STEAMER YORKTOWN.—D. M. Edgerton, 300 oil bbls; Isaiah Dickey & Co, 12 bbls lard oil; McDonald & Arbuckle, 10 bbls do; B. L. Fahnestock & Co 5 bbls do; McMahon, 5 bbls bungs; W. W. Bradshaw, 2 boxes stove patterns; D. Gilmore & Co, 249 sacks wheat; H. Holstein, 177 bdls hides; John McFadden, lot of household goods.

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS, Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.

Office and Warerooom corner Market and Water sts., Pittsburgh, Pa. jus-ly

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Golden Era	Kerr	Portsmouth.
Emma Graham	Stull	Zanesville.
Yorktown	Poe	Louisville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Tamaulipas	Brown	N. Orleans.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Golden Era	Kerr	Portsmouth.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were thirteen feet water in the channel and falling. The weather was damp, with indications of rain.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The packet "Guidon," being unavoidably detained, will positively leave for Cincinnati and Louisville this day.

THE steamer "Bertha," being unavoidably detained, will leave to-day positively for Cairo and St. Louis.

THE new steamer Alexander Speer, Captain Richmond, has changed her sign. She will load for Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE favorite passenger steamer Kate Putnam, Capt. Anawalt, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. She will load after the Bertha.

THE new and splendid passenger packet "Champion," Capt. F. Marratta, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville; she will load in turn after the Guidon.

THE steamer Guidon, Capt. J. W. Batchelor, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Mr. Whitaker who has charge of the office will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE new passenger steamer "Maria," Capt Dravo, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers; passengers who have travelled on her speak in the highest terms of her appointments.

THE fine packet Bertha, Capt. Vanhook, is fast filling up for St. Louis. Since her last trip she has been fitted up in a superior manner for the winter trade. She is at present as good as new. Our young friend "Van," who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE steamer Rocket left on Saturday morning for New Orleans and Fort Jackson. She would call at Memphis to land Maj.-Gen. Thomas. During the time she has been at our port she has been put in thorough and complete repair. Captain John Wolff, one of our most experienced boatmen has devoted his undivided attention to putting her in first-rate condition. The hull is just as good as new; we have seen a certificate of Capt. James Atkinson, who after making a personal examination, says she stands well in our insurance offices, being in first rate order. Mr. James E. Boreland, the Superintendent of the Marine Railway, speaks of her as follows: "I know her to be sound and in good condition." Testimony such as the above places her in the front rank. This boat has taken an active part on the Mississippi, being engaged in Government employ since 1861. She has again entered the service. Her officers are all Union men of the unconditional stripe. She carries with her two dozen of muskets, besides cannon placed on each deck. Should any of the cut-throats take a fancy to her they will meet with a warm reception. For this trip she will be in charge of Captain A. W. Wolff—Captain John being detained at home on account of sickness in his family. May success attend the noble Rocket, and may her crew, one and all, escape the bullets of the rebels, and may peace soon be established, so that the Rocket may return to us and again engage in carrying the products of our industry from one port to another.

CINCINNATI.

Saturday's *Commercial* says:

The river has reached 15 inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night, with 18 feet hence to Louisville, and eight feet in the canal. The falls are navigable for the largest class of boats. The Lower Ohio is rising, with 16 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 11 feet and falling in the Cumberland. There is 5 feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky is falling, with 15 feet from Oregon to the mouth. There is 13 feet in the Tennessee river.

The Columbia, from St. Louis, Silver Moon and Clifton, from Memphis, and Emma Floyd, from Nashville, also arrived.

The Darling left for Memphis, with a fine trip.

Roanoke, Pilgrim, Mist, and Florence Miller, from St. Louis, and Robert Burns and Alice Dean, from Memphis, are among the first boats due here.

Captains Phillips and Ford left for St. Louis last night. They have valued all the steamers in the Mississippi and Atlantic Line, numbering twenty-one boats.

Captain David White has purchased Captain J. B. Ford's interest in the Magenta.

BOATS IN PORT.—The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Arizona, Colossus, Kate Robinson, Swallow, New York, Emerald, Allen Collier, Navigator, Fanny, Willie Gamage, Pine Grove, Silver Moon, Columbia, Emma Floyd, Ohio Valley, Wild Wagoner.

BOATS ANNOUNCED.—Navigator and Columbia, for Pittsburgh; Peerless, for Wheeling; W. F. Curtis, for Marietta; Emma Floyd and Colossus, for Nashville; Pine Grove, for St. Louis; Silver Moon, for Memphis; Emerald, for New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE.

The river continues to recede pretty fast, with seven feet eight feet of water in the canal last evening by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had fallen six inches at the head of the falls, and eighteen inches at Portland. The weather was rather warm, and continued cloudy with a steady rain nearly all day.

On the falls last evening there were six feet water for steamboats down the Indian chute, and less than four feet for ascending boats up the middle chute.

The rates of freight to Memphis by